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POLITICAL DOCTOR IN CABINET POST DECLARED MENACE

Physician Sees Lust for Power and Control in Efforts of Medical Machine

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The drive by a group of medical men to etsablish a berth for a doctor in the President's Cabinet was summed up today by a prominent New York physician as "merely another instance of medical politicians seeking more power and control," when the question, "What is your opinion of the movement to form another federal department and create a Cabinet post to be filled, presumably, by a physician?" was put to him by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The physician, a prominent specialist, before consenting to talk, asked that his name, for the present, be withheld from publication. He said:

This so-called conference, composed of a half dozen federal officials, a small group of public health officers and a few homeopathic doctors rounded up to formulate plans whereby a medical man would become a fixture in the President's official family, is the revival of a similar drive made some six years ago. At that time the drive was promoted openly by a group of non-practicing medical politicians then actively identified with certain councils of the American Medical Association.

Propaganda Continues

The plan raised such a storm of protest among members of the medical profession all over the country that it was dropped quickly. Nothing more was heard of the proposition until bills bearing some resemblance to the original plan began to be introduced in the House and Senate in 1921, obviously seeking the same purpose through the reorganization of certain federal bureaux.

The responsibility for promoting the present movement has been conveniently shifted from Councils of the American Medical Association to the shoulders of a few public health officials and other governmental officers. The fact remains, however, that a public health official reported to have presided at the secret meeting in Washington last January, was formerly a member of the Council of Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association—a council identified with the previous drive.

Please remember that the power and control sought by this group does not represent the voice of the 80,000 members of the American Medical Association, but reflects only the dictation of a handful of individuals who are in control of the affairs of the association and in alliance with some of the councils. It is significant to note that the chairman of the legislative bureau of the American Medical Association is listed among those given out as being present at the star chamber conference.

Aimed at Drugless Healing

The power and control sought by these individuals would be exercised not only upon members of the medical profession, but surely would be extended to the practitioners of drugless methods, and if put into effect would result in a form of autocracy repugnant to the American people and contrary to the principles upon which our Government was founded.

That the American Medical Association, through its board of trustees and councils, has become a business enterprise as well as a growing power, was indicated at a meeting of officials of New England medical societies held in Boston Jan. 17, 1923, at which Dr. Wendell C. Phillips of New York, a member of the board of trustees, was present. The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, issue of Feb. 1, 1923, refers, in part, to the address of Dr. Phillips as follows:

He gave a very interesting account of the growth and present condition of the Journal of the American Medical Association and the building now being erected, and explained the business problems incident to the management of this large organization. He emphasized the importance of sending our ablest men to the House of Delegates, for in addition to professional interests the business affairs call for the exercise of good judgment.

Dr. Phillips recently said that the net income for the past year from the various enterprises controlled by the board of trustees of the American Medical Association was slightly in excess of $1,000,000.

FOREST PROTECTION URGED BY WARDEN

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12 (By The Associated Press)—Necessity of forest protection and its relation to the advancement of civilization is pointed out by George H. Wirt, chief forest fire warden of the State, who believes that all man's needs are supplied either directly or indirectly by the forest He says: "Our books are the products of the forest. Our ideas of each other, of religion, of patriotism, are determined by and kept alive by the books we read, and by the daily papers. Diminished forests are making these things more expensive. It is, therefore, evident that the forest and its products enter largely into our everyday needs. Everybody loses when timber burns."

ERIE PLANS AUDITORIUM

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 12 (By The Associated Press)—A citizen's committee has been appointed to have plans drawn for a public auditorium seating 12,000 persons. It is proposed to erect the building in the business district. At present there is no auditorium in the city large enough to entertain conventions of any magnitude.

SHIPPERS MEET AT WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Feb. 12—Representatives of several shipping companies and kindred interests were in Winnipeg today to attend the opening session of the royal commission appointed to investigate lake freight rates and other matters related to lake shipping.

DRYS IN FINLAND TRIUMPH AGAIN

Parliament Refuses to Submit Liquor Question to Referendum

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12—In Finnish circles here yesterday the news from Helsingfors that the Finnish Parliament has refused to submit the prohibition question to a referendum was regarded as only natural, in view of the very large majority for prohibition throughout the country.

To many this firm attitude on the liquor question is surprising—if only because of the serious trade difficulties to which it has given rise, for example, with Spain, which formerly used to be Finland's chief market for timber. Since Finland went "dry", however, Spain has increased the duty on Finnish timber to five times the previous figure, with the result that Finland has almost entirely lost the Spanish market for its most important commercial product.

Moreover, Finland has been unable to negotiate a commercial treaty with Spain, owing to its refusal to allow the entry of Spanish wines. It is interesting to notice that, despite the Spanish attitude, the Finnish timber trade has been able to find other markets, and consequently only showed a slight decline last year, while in 1923 it is expected that—probably 640,000 standards—the whole amount available for export will be disposed of.

It is also significant that France has concluded a commercial treaty with Finland, without insisting on the latter country importing French wines.

JAPANESE PAPERS ASSAIL EXCLUSION

Citizenship Rights Demanded Equal to Those Given Europeans in America

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12 (Special)—That Japanese in America are by no means in a quiescent mood concerning the comprehensive anti-Japanese policy now being formulated by the United States Government is clearly indicated by the tone of editorials which have appeared in Pacific northwest Japanese newspapers within the last few days. These expressions of leading Japanese journalists indicate that the immigration question will not be settled satisfactorily to American-born Japanese until resident immigrants from Japan are rated on a racial and social equality with Europeans.

These editorials translated by the Japanese Exclusion League of San Francisco and furnished The Christian Science Monitor are illuminating. Their theme primarily is naturalization and citizenship and equality. Written for American-born Japanese readers, these articles strike at the heart of the entire Asiatic problem in America, and especially in states like California where the Oriental situation is acute.

Law Changes Sought

The plain fact is that Japan is not now concerned with immigration. It is the obtaining of citizenship rights for its ample representation of American-born day laborers, officials and students already in the United States that engages the Mikado's attention. This effort is not misunderstood in California as it might be in states untroubled by Asiatic colonies. It is considered here as an adroit attempt of the Japanese to shift ground by affably accepting the present decision of the United States Supreme Court as to naturalization rights of Asiatics under existing laws. But, it is contended, these very laws which assisted an adverse court decision can and must be changed. To effect these changes is said to be part of Mr. Hanihara's mission to this country as Japan's ambassador.

"The failure of our naturalization lawsuit will be a landmark in the history of the Japanese in America," says an editorial in the Great Northern Daily News, Seattle, Washington, dated Jan. 24, 1923, "but no one regards it as the end of the struggle. Of course the decision of the Supreme Court clearly settles the question of eligibility to naturalization under the present naturalization law, and the law suit itself ended there. But from the viewpoint of our purpose in instituting the suit our fight is not ended.

Equality Basis Urged

"We instituted the suit in the belief that we Japanese are qualified for citizenship equally with Europeans and with the hope that if we were clearly ineligible under the existing law there would arise an attack on the existing law as unjust, and that when this opinion becomes widespread the law will be changed and we Japanese will be made eligible to citizenship on an equality with Europeans."

It is conceded in California that there are isolated instances like that of the case of Takao Ozawa, whose appeal for naturalization furnished occasion for the United States Supreme Court's recent decision against the Japanese where a strict exclusion law might do an injustice to individuals. The new immigration bill reported by the House Immigration Committee covers this point. It provides for the admission of certain Japanese students and technicians into the United States even though not eligible to citizenship.

Upon his arrival in Washington, Mr. Hanihara is expected to assist in enlisting congressional support of a bill to amend United States immigration laws. On Jan. 26, the following letter from Robert J. Owen (D), Senator

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

CRISSINGER REPORT CALLS ON AMERICA TO SET GOLD FREE

Currency Comptroller Urges Cessation of Gold Imports to Restore Equilibrium

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (By the Associated Press)—America is justified in hoping that in the very near future there will be a cessation of imports of gold into this country and when that point is reached a long step will have been taken toward the restoration of a world economic equilibrium, D. R. Crissinger, comptroller of the currency, declares in his annual report transmitted today to Congress. This Nation holds virtually one half of the world gold stock, he says, describing the situation as "no less unfortunate for us than it is for other countries to have their stocks so sadly depleted."

Discussing the steady flow of gold to America's shores, the report declares that the "water saturated currency" of many countries now has begun to yield to the inevitable pressure and the more stable money units of other countries are being called in and utilized. Mr. Crissinger regards this situation as "all to the good" and as proof that "in the end the gold standard will be recognized as the safest, soundest and most reliable that fiscal and economic wisdom has yet devised."

Gold Must Be Equalized

The comptroller warns that thought must be given to future conditions which may be presented when world gold stocks again are liberated and free to travel about the world in equalization of industrial and financial requirements. The report adds:

We have need to keep our stocks of gold so well in hand, our credit so sound, our fabric so secure, that we will be able to meet these demands without shock or jar to the industrial and business corners of the country. It is because we must look forward to the time when we shall have to return our present holdings to those from whom in recent years it has come to us, that we must give thought to the importance of having our financial establishment in order and prepared for the demands which will come to it.

From the purely financial point of view, the cessation of gold imports would represent a long step toward the restoration of that economic equilibrium which is absolutely necessary as a prerequisite to the re-establishment of sound monetary systems throughout the world. While it is true that the paper money of some unfortunate countries has experienced disaster, it is also true that these very disasters have been a lesson to statesmen and business men everywhere, and on the whole, have emphasized in the public mind our dependence upon a sound money system, based upon gold, and enabling international commodity transactions to be conducted in confidence and security.

Some of the monetary systems which have been watered down to the point of complete saturation, have begun to yield the inevitable pressure, so that the more stable money units of other countries are being called in and utilized. All this is entirely to the good, for it testifies that in the end the gold standard will be recognized as the soundest, safest, and most reliable that fiscal and economic wisdom has yet devised.

Halt Flow Toward America

There will hardly be serious dissent from the proposition that when social and economic balances are finally placed throughout the world, in the way of ultimate redress, our own country must shoulder a large responsibility in connection with the re-establishment of sound conditions and relationships. One of the things which then must happen will be the disintegration, in a considerable part, of that enormous stock of gold which has been flowing to our shores since early in the European war.

We hold now well nigh half of the monetary gold stock of the world, and such a disproportionate holding is only less unfortunate for us than it is for other countries to have their gold reserves so sadly depleted. We are now well past that era of crude, economic thought in which many of us quite sincerely believe that the more gold a country could accumulate the better for it, regardless of every other consideration.

We have come to understand that it is equally undesirable for a country to have either a vastly excessive or an utterly inadequate share of the monetary gold. Just in proportion as gold is liquid, free, and safe to move about the world in the process of equalizing industrial and financial requirements, so we shall have an approximation to that stability of conditions, that general level of prosperity and industrial activity which is so greatly to be desired.

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Daniel Richard Crissinger

Comptroller of the Currency, and Recently Named by Mr. Harding as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Crissinger Reports That More Than Half of the World's Coined Gold Is Already in American Vaults, and Urges That This Continuous Flow Be Stopped in the Interest of International Trade

PRECEDENCE GIVEN BRITISH DEBT BILL

Senator Jones Consents That It Shall Be Taken Up at Once

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Wesley L. Jones, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, who is in charge of the Ship Subsidy Bill, gave his consent today that the British Debt Settlement Bill be taken up in the Senate tomorrow morning.

When the Senate concludes its work tonight, Senator Jones will move that the debt bill be placed before the Senate tomorrow during the two hours devoted to "morning business," and again on Wednesday morning.

If the debt bill is not passed before the close of morning business on Wednesday, he told the Senate, he would agree to lay the subsidy aside temporarily until the debt legislation was out of the way. He said the debt measure should be passed after a few hours' debate, and unless this was done, he would demand a night session Wednesday. This new development, which paves the way for speedy ratification of the debt terms, occurred after John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, refused unanimous consent to limit debate on the subsidy bill after Feb. 16, which Senator Jones had asked.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, member of the Allied Debt Commission, declared today that the support for the British debt bill was so nearly unanimous that it would be passed after a day or so of debate.

"I do not expect more than 12 opposing votes," he said, "for the reason that the Democratic Party realizes it would be a grave political blunder to prevent settlement of the British terms, at this time especially, when they are to serve as the basis for negotiations with the remaining debtor nations."

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, it is known, intends to offer an amendment providing that the British West Indies be taken in part settlement of the debt. He will speak on his amendment in the Senate.

"But that is as far as he can go," said Senator Smoot. Finance Committee Republicans declare there will be no filibuster against the debt bill.

Shortly after the subsidy bill came up automatically before the Senate, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, moved to displace it by demanding immediate consideration of his bill for a constitutional amendment to change the date for the convening of Congress after an election, and the methods of electing the President and Vice-President. The motion will be used by the progressive Republican faction as the entering wedge to block the subsidy during the remainder of the session.

SHARP FIGHTING ON INDIAN BORDER

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12—Sharp fighting recently occurred on the frontier, two brigades from Ladha and Razmak meeting a large band of Mahsuds and inflicting heavy losses. The troops suffered from accurate sniping, eight being killed and 31 wounded.

CO-OPERATIVE GETS HIGH COTTON PRICE

Staple Association Receives $17.80 a Bale More Than Is Paid Average Farmer

By GEORGE T. ODELL

GREENWOOD, Miss., Feb. 12—Down here in the Mississippi delta, where most of the staple cotton grown in the United States is produced, the plantation owners have a "daddy." His name is Oscar F. Bledsoe Jr., and he is the president of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association. Short and lean in stature, with swarthy complexion and an intelligent face lighted up by kindly and alert blue eyes, Mr. Bledsoe dominates this co-operative association of 2400 planters, which in two years has become the largest single marketing agency of staple cotton in the world. He is of the third generation of cotton planters of that name in the delta.

The original Oscar F. Bledsoe came to Mississippi in the forties and took up 800 acres of this rich, alluvial land, on which he started to raise cotton. His son increased the size of the plantation to 2500 acres, and the grandson, the present Oscar F. Bledsoe Jr., has brought the family holdings up to 5500 acres. Such is the background of the youngish man who "sold" co-operation to 30 per cent of the staple cotton growers in the delta and in two years, time has won such a high place in their esteem that they have bestowed upon him the affectionate nickname "Daddy."

Of course individual assumption of authority is not compatible with the fundamentals of co-operation but it does take individual leadership to get a co-operative movement started, and that is the function that Mr. Bledsoe performed. The esteem and trust of the membership has been won by his courtesy, frankness, sound business judgment and the success which has attended the enterprise since its initiation. For the 1921 crop the members of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association received an average of $17.80 per bale more than the average price of the entire staple crop as shown by the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. In other words the association members got nearly $3,000,000 more for their crop than they would have received if they had marketed under the old system.

The Staple Cotton Co-operative Association has several features which are different from any that I have encountered in other co-operative associations which I have investigated in the southern states. The most important of these is the participation fund, which really amounts to a capital stock and which has been built up by setting aside a small percentage of the gross sales. In other words, it is like a corporation with an outstanding issue of 6 per cent preferred stock, only in this instance those assets are kept in liquid form, easily convertible into cash. By the time the 1922 stock is disposed of the participation fund will amount to approximately $1,000,000, all of which has been built up in two years' time.

The simplest way to present the picture, however, is to tell it just as Mr. Bledsoe told it to me: "After the World War broke out in 1914 the price of American cotton fell far below the cost for which even the most fortunately situated planters could raise it. Staple cotton reacted in sympathy with short staple cotton, although the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Prices Grow Steadier Throughout the World

Paris, Feb. 12

THE cost of living is becoming steadier generally throughout the world except in certain European countries, notably France, Italy, Germany and Poland, according to statistics compiled by the International Labor Bureau.

In France prices have been rising steadily since February, 1922, while living costs in Italy have been increasing since last May. Swiss prices, after being fairly stable last summer, began to show signs of soaring in October.

EXPORT OF STEEL BARRED IN RUHR

French Not to Allow Metal Articles to Leave Area—Ministers Forbidden to Enter

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 12—Important decisions were taken at the week-end conferences in Brussels and Paris. Yves Le Trocquer conferred with the Belgian Premier at Brussels and Henry Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, accompanied him back to Paris and saw Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier. M. Poincaré promises himself a visit to Brussels shortly.

General Degoutte came from the Ruhr on Sunday to explain the situation there. Out of all this bustling, two measures have definitely emerged. There is now a steel blockade of the Ruhr. Manufactured articles are not allowed to leave the district. The export of coal was previously barred and now the encirclement may be regarded as complete.

It is a severe measure, since it will inevitably cause unemployment and a scarcity of currency in the Ruhr. When coal was not allowed to leave the Ruhr manufacturers, making the best of the matter, intensified the work in the factories. Using up the available stocks of coal they increased the production to a considerable extent. With the closing of the doors against them the manufacturers cannot continue to produce. Over production is a policy which quickly works itself out. It may, therefore, be anticipated that great troubles will come to the Ruhr in consequence of the French move. Outside the Ruhr area, factories will suffer from this order, since they depend on iron and steel more or less worked up.

Chemicals Under Embargo

All kinds of other articles, including dyes and chemicals, are also under the embargo. It is the most serious blow yet dealt by the French. It is understood that the full influence of Belgium being on the side of the most drastic action, any tendency toward hesitation or feebleness in France is pulled up by the Belgian Ministers. Their view, as it is understood, is that while there may have been some reluctance to begin, there is now only one possibility, namely, to press as hard as possible for the earliest result.

The second decision of great political significance is that no Minister of the Reich or separate states shall enter the Ruhr. This resolve, though probably it does not add a great deal to the earlier intimation that Wilhelm Cuno was not welcome, cannot be judged merely from the viewpoint of its practical consequences. They are probably small. But in a political sense this is the greatest decision of all. It goes beyond the economic blockade and the attempt by the French to work German railways and administer German mines. The political meaning is immense. Never during the occupation of the Rhineland has it been sought to keep German ministers from German territory. It is a doctrine of surprising implication, that the chief of a German state is not permitted to visit a portion of his own country.

Sovereign Power Claimed

The French claim sovereign power. The claim at this moment is surely almost equivalent to a declaration of war. Its legal foundation would not be easy to define.

Questions on which the decisions were not reached, include the collection of taxes on imports into the Ruhr. Also the issue of new money in the Ruhr must await the reports of Franco-Belgian bankers and experts now meeting in Paris. Obviously this currency problem will become more acute when the Ruhr is prevented from selling its goods to the rest of Germany and so obtaining money in exchange. For the present, however, the matter is in abeyance.

A further question which the French have been obliged to leave open is that of the high command. Unity is essential. The idea of a single authority on the spot, able to act without awaiting orders from Paris, commends itself to everybody. But unfortunately from the French viewpoint practical difficulties arise whenever it is sought to give such a title as High Commissioner to anybody. Belgium does not want to be left out. Should the supreme commander be a civilian or a soldier? Would not a soldier appointment have the effect of persuading foreign opinion that this is a military operation?

Then there are several candidates, including General Weygand and General Degoutte himself, who have their supporters in the Cabinet. Further, some ministers are determined not to permit the control to slip out of their hands. Meantime General Degoutte is given the freest possible hand and his visit last night confirms him in his powers.

PRESIDENT EBERT TO SPUR GERMANS ON TO RESISTANCE

Chief Executive to Confer With Karlsruhe Leaders, With View to Strengthening Morale

By A. H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 12—While all eyes here are turned toward South Germany expecting to see there the next move in the French struggle to break the German passive resistance, Frederick Ebert, the President, accompanied by the Minister of Interior has gone to Karlsruhe for a conference with leaders there, with a view to strengthening the German morale in that sector. Thus at the beginning of a new week the indications are that Germany is preparing to renew its determination to fight to a finish, even in the face of the crystallization of another move to start unofficial negotiations with France.

Indeed the belief is growing outside irreconcilable circles of the bourgeoisie parties that the Franco-German differences can best be settled by parleys. Even Georgi Tchitcherin, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, an avowed enemy of everything bourgeoisie, admitted this to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here on Saturday evening. But the irreconcilables refuse to admit it, and at the beginning of this week are putting new spikes in their colors, which they have nailed to the mast.

New Currency in Prospect

Such a thing as getting official information here of French plans is obviously impossible, but in circles which are regarded as informed the consensus is that no big move by the French in the Ruhr is to be expected in the next few days. Their chief purpose now is to get the transport problem solved and to reach some decision on practical means for introducing new currency into the district. It is this last move by the French which the Germans most desire to avert, for they would look on the establishment of a new monetary unit in the Ruhr as a determined gesture toward separation of the Ruhr from the Empire.

The Monitor correspondent is in a position to say authoritatively that the French Government has considered the question most carefully and the only thing which has prevented the Quai d'Orsay from ordering it done is that French financial experts have expressed the strong opinion that it would react against the franc heavily, causing it to touch a new low level in the world's exchange markets. For obvious reasons France least of all desires to see this and has hesitated for a full month before issuing an order for new legal tender in the Ruhr district.

Loucheur Plan Favored

Despite his official denial there is reason to believe that M. Tchitcherin, while in Berlin last week, en route from Lausanne to Moscow, advised certain German leaders to negotiate with France at the first opportunity.

When pressed by the Monitor correspondent in Berlin for something more than a evasive official denial of this report the Soviet Foreign Minister remarked: "I am not in a position to advise Germany and would not presume to advise her. However, I regard a rapprochement between France and Germany as a natural outcome of the present situation. It is something which is much to be desired. I am confident that France will ultimately revert to Louis Loucheur's system (it will be recalled that M. Loucheur negotiated the so-called Weisbaden accord with Dr. Walter Rathenau). It is the natural outcome."

Ruhr Shopkeepers Boycott French and Belgian Troops

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Feb. 12—The propaganda of the German Government is apparently gaining a foothold here. The Union of Shop and Restaurant Owners has decided to refuse to sell anything to the French and Belgians, on account of the "threatening shortage of all commodities of life here." The measure which comes into force today is expected to bring a bad reaction on the inhabitants of this district.

Otherwise the situation has remained practically unchanged for the past six days. The French have not taken possession of any new railway lines, they have not seized any mines and have not extended their occupation, with the exception of a few towns around Elberfeld. What they have done is to confiscate all the coal en-route, on which they could lay their hands; furthermore, to continue their policy of arrests and expulsions of all who refuse to obey them. But what they have not done is to bring any Ruhr coal to France. It is quite a difficult task to run the few coal trains they have grabbed across congested tracks and through stations, the entire personnel of which is on strike.

French Take Their Time

The repeated assertion of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the French are not at all in a hurry, but are taking their time was confirmed by one of the members of the allied engineers' commission, who said that the French and Belgian engineers intended to stay here quite a number of years. "We have all the time in the world," he said to the correspondent. "We shall not confiscate the mines for we need the German miners. We cannot work without them. We have not got men to replace them, as all our miners are tied up in France. For the present

we shall just take possession of the coal as it is produced. This is not difficult, for the miners don't know what to do with the coal they mine. Should they cease working as a protest we shall wait. We are perfectly convinced that very soon they will come back and co-operate with us. The miners are sensible. It is the Government official who is making all the trouble. All this will happen long before two years have elapsed. As soon as everything is in good working order the troops will be withdrawn, but the engineers will stay here longer."

Whether the French people are inclined to wait for two years before they see any definite results is another question, also whether French industry—especially that of Alsace-Lorraine—can hold out without German coal and coke until then is very doubtful. At any rate, if the French want the miners to co-operate with them they have got to treat the population better. As long as such incidents recur as recently happened in Recklinghausen, where French officers invaded a theater during the performance and beat up the audience, including women, as a reprisal for the strike of shop owners, they will not make much headway with the miners.

Can French Run the Mines?

Should the miners wholly refuse to work for the French, the French perhaps will seize a number of mines. It is an error to believe that the French must confiscate all the mines of the Ruhr district in order to obtain their reparation coal. According to M. Coste, head of the allied engineers' commission, reparations coal is being supplied entirely by two state mines—Bergmannsglueck and Westerholt. These two mines employ 9000 miners, whom the French have to replace.

It is quite an interesting fact that all seven state mines are directly connected with the railway line which the French seized in the north, running from Düsseldorf, via Duisburg to Lünen. The French also have no end of troops around that district, another circumstance which should arouse some suspicion. It is, however, another question whether the French are capable of running the German mines. The Germans say they are unable and there is something to this assertion. The construction and machinery of the mines in the Ruhr district, according to all I have heard, are pretty complicated. Should the French ever think of taking over any mines it is almost sure they will start with the state mines. During the very first days of their occupation they tried to march into them, but did not succeed owing to the opposition shown by the miners.

The whole Ruhr problem seems to be a question of who will hold out longest. Until now the population of the Ruhr district has not been suffering physically—though it is true that more or less tense atmosphere at the constant sight of the military which is directed against it and the humiliation of the whole matter weighs on the minds of the population and depresses the people to some extent. But all the talk about the starving, ill-treated down-trodden population in the Ruhr district is untrue. The hatred and bitter feeling manifested in Berlin is absolutely unjustified, so far as the physical well-being of the people here is concerned.

Prices here are much lower than in Berlin and the food supply is ample.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena: Hockey—(two games), 8:15.

New England Purchasing Agents Association: Dinner, address by the Rev. H. J. Cody of Toronto, Canada, "Nationalism and Internationalism," Boston City Club, 6.

Boston City Club: Address by Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University, "France and Germany Today," 8.

Boston Fire and Protective Departments: Annual jubilee, Mechanics Hall, 8.

Boston University School of Education: Lecture, "Outline Survey of Recent American History," by Prof. Ralph V. Harlow of Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association: Reception and dinner for Irving Lehman, justice of New York Supreme Court, Somerset, 6:30.

Middlesex Club: "Lincoln Night" dinner, address by S. R. McKelvie, former Governor of Nebraska, Somerset, 6:30.

Universalist Club of Boston: Address by James A. Bailey, chairman Metropolitan District Commission, Bellevue, 6:30.

Boston Stationers' Association: Annual banquet, Westminster, 6.

Brookline Post 11, American Legion: Presentation of "Nothing But the Truth," Devotion School Hall, 8.

British Charitable Society: Annual charity assembly, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Harvard University: Exhibition of studies on city planning by Harland Bartholomew, city plan engineer, St. Louis, Missouri, Robinson Hall, 9 to 5 (daily until Saturday).

Bay State Automobile Association: Dinner, Somerset, 8.

Engineers' Club: Annual meeting, 8.

Leland Powers School: Dramatic reading, "An Evening of Modern Poetry," by Mrs. Leland Powers, school theater, 8:15. (For charity.)

Field and Forest Club: Council meeting, Pierce Building, 6:30.

Noddle Island Lodge of Masons, East Boston: Visitation of Rising Sun Lodge 30 of East Providence, R. I., with exemplification of Master Mason degree, Masonic Apartments.

Roslindale Municipal Gymnasium: Annual pupils' gymnastic demonstration, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Public lecture on "How to Make a Budget" by Miss Agnes Borham of Suffolk Savings Bank, 97 Huntington Avenue, 7.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Blossom Time," 8:10.
Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Copley—"The Truth About Blayds," 8:15.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.
St. James—"A Prince There Was," 8:15.
Tremont—Irene Bordoni, 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Persis Cox and Albert Stoessel, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

New England Water Works Association: Luncheon and meeting, Boston City Club, 1.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Luncheon with addresses by the Rev. Samuel McCord Crothers of Cambridge, "Public Opinion and International Affairs," and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, "Prevention of War and Mobilization of Peace," Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon with address by S. R. McKelvie, former Governor of Nebraska, "The Return of Normal Prosperity," Bellevue, 12:30.

Kiwanis Club: Luncheon with address on Lincoln by the Rev. Garfield Morgan, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Boston League of Women Voters: Meeting with addresses by Miss Greta Coleman, "Should Women Be Jurors?" and Mrs. Madeleine H. Appel, secretary, Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, "The Massachusetts Bill to Raise the School Age," 144 Bowdoin Street, 1.

Women's City Club of Boston: Legislative luncheon, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

New England Daily Newspaper Alliance: Luncheon and meeting, Copley-Plaza, 1.

New England Association of Commercial Gas Managers: Meeting, Copley Plaza, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, young people's concert, 4.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6:45, reading of Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables" by Prof. J. Louis Keegan of Tufts College.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:30, children's bedtime story; 8:30, concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; reading by Franklin Biddle and Mrs. Charles Renner; solos by Mrs. William O'Lee, soprano; Mrs. C. Fitzhugh Lee, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. J. Clarke Lockhart, contralto; Roy Hodgdon, tenor.

WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, musical program; Magdeleine Brard, pianist; General Electric Company Band; Rose Mountain, contralto; James Early, accompanist; address by Clarence A. Whitmyre, Mayor of Schenectady; address by the Rev. Ernest Caldecott.

WHAZ (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy N. Y.)—9:30, Lincoln's Birthday and Boy Scout program; "Reveille" by Warner Hutchinson, scout bugler; piano solo, Miss Martha Getman; violin solos, Miss Elizabeth Lawson; scout cheers by group of scouts; waltz by scout orchestra; readings by Miss Esther Piber Weisberg; address by S. Morris Pike, president Troy Council Boy Scouts of America, "Scouting's Opportunity in This Generation;" songs by Scout Glee Club; address, "Abraham Lincoln," by Prof. John E. Healy Jr., principal Central Grammar School, Troy.

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State Is Locked Out of Its Own Strongbox

Balky New Hampshire Safe Resists Efforts to Open It

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12—New Hampshire's funds are safe from any ordinary safe-breaking attempt. That was the decision of officials today, after two days' operations by experts had failed to open the safe in the State Treasurer's office. The clock apparently stopped, the time lock became jammed, and all the battering with rams, attempts to throw the tumblers by hand and other means that experts have to make a bulky lock behave failed.

CO-OPERATIVE GETS HIGH COTTON PRICE

(Continued from Page 1)

major part of the crop goes to American mills. I began then to study co-operation as a method for stabilizing the market," said Mr. Bledsoe. "It was not until 1920, however, that I really tried to do anything about it."

It is plain to see that Mr. Bledsoe has had a very thorough business training and that his judgment prompted him to proceed with his co-operative organization in a business-like manner. The first thing he did was to call in a lawyer, Mr. Aaron Sapiro of New York, who has made a specialty of co-operation. Taking the contract of the Prune Growers Co-operative of California as the basis, these two men worked out a form of five-year contract suitable to the cotton-growing industry.

Leaders Back Plan

The next move was to "sell the idea" to the planters. With this contract in his pocket and taking along Mr. Sapiro to explain the success which has attended the co-operative movement among the fruit growers of California, Mr. Bledsoe went to see some half a dozen of the leading cotton planters in the district. He "sold" them the idea, and converted them into enthusiasts. Having convinced these leaders, he proceeded to call a meeting and the association was formed with contracts for 216,000 bales, or approximately one-third of the average yield in the delta. The boll weevil, however, cut that down so that the amount actually turned in for 1921 was only 158,000 bales.

"At the organizing meeting, I presented a list of names of men I wanted elected directors," said Mr. Bledsoe. "That may seem high-handed, but I had chosen them with great care. They were the leading planters in various sections of the State, the sort of men whom others instinctively follow. They were elected, three from each of the six districts into which we had divided the State, and three others nominated by our bankers. One-third of the board is elected each year and in the 1922 election the men whose terms had expired were re-elected."

WAGE CONTROVERSY GOES TO CONFERENCE

LUDLOW, Mass., Feb. 12—Fred M. Knight, agent of the State Board of Labor and Industry, went into conference today with Selectman Thomas Hyland, mill officials and strike leaders in an effort to adjust the wage controversy that resulted in a strike of carders a week ago at the jute plant to the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates. The entire plant was closed today, partly owing to curtailment of production due to the strike and also because it is customary to close on town meeting day. Twenty-five World War veterans and others were sworn in as special officers as a result of the "Law and Order" mass meetings held in the town yesterday, when it was voted to take steps to prevent any further outbreak or disorder.

REAL ESTATE MEETING

Henry Whitmore, the new president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, has sent out a call for a mid-winter meeting and dinner of the entire membership of the organization, to be held at Hotel Lenox on Feb. 20 at 6 p. m. The meeting is to take up reorganization and future activities of the Exchange, which Mr. Whitmore hopes will put the organization in the front rank of exchanges of the United States.

FOREIGN VESSELS ADVISED BY TURKS TO AVOID SMYRNA

Ships Wishing to Leave Allowed to Do So—Soviet Delegate Confers With Leaders

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12—No change in the situation for the better has taken place here. The Turks say that if foreign vessels wish to leave Smyrna they may do so. But, they add, it is inadvisable for new ones to attempt to enter.

Everything depends at present upon the explanations of Ismet Pasha, Turkish delegate at Lausanne, whose conference with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and whose account of the Angora Conference are awaited impatiently.

Meanwhile, M. Araloff, the Soviet Russian Minister, with some members of his staff, is taking advantage of the economic congress opening in Smyrna on Feb. 15, and has left Angora for Smyrna for conferences with Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Before his departure, M. Araloff held numerous conferences with several important leaders of the Government.

Eleutherios Venizelos' Return to Greece Hinted by Lausanne Delegate

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Feb. 12—Col. Nicholas Plastiras, leader of the revolution that overthrew King Constantine, who has just returned from the Lausanne Conference, declares he is content with the results of the parleys where Greece was supported by the Allies, and that the draft treated was in accordance with Greek interests. He things a new war is improbable as the vast popular current in Europe is decidedly against a new conflagration.

The Allies, said Colonel Plastiras, have made most liberal concessions to the Turks, whose inconsistent and mercurial attitude is now causing surprise to the world. The Kemalists deny things that they accepted yesterday, he adds, and this bad faith is the immediate cause of the failure of the Conference.

Venizelas May Return

Eleutherios Venizelos, continued Colonel Plastiras, is of the opinion that peace should be re-established and maintained by all means, because it is in peace that Greece will gain most. That is why all Greece should abandon petty internecine quarrels and devote itself to rehabilitating and uplifting their country. It is only on this condition M. Venizelos can accept the duty to work in Europe toward economic restoration in Greece. If the plans of Venizelos are put in practice, Colonel Plastiras continued, Greece will be capable of assuming its former economic situation, enjoying the allies' concerted assistance. It is then that M. Venizelos will re-enter his home, where he desires to pass his life without being mixed up in party and political affairs.

Eleutherios Venizelos told Colonel Plastiras, according to the latter, that he is tired of the atmosphere of foreign nations, and wishes again to see his own land in all its beauty, where he may pass his days in peace.

Colonel Plastiras emphasized especially that Greece needed the re-establishment of peace that she might assume her place in the Little Entente and that that goal was not possible so long as the present turbulent situation persists. "We are determinedly decided to march toward peace, but if the Turks, with their extravagant demands, impose upon us a new war, we are ready to accept the challenge, in harmony with the Allies."

Desperate Step Proposed

Meanwhile in some of the areas discussed under the Lausanne conferences, the people are organizing themselves to resist the exchange of populations. The Greeks there are apprehensive that a storm will burst over them. Part of the Greek press forecasts approaching danger and proposes a new orientation of policy, namely, to turn from the Allies and reserve to itself the right of negotiating direct with Turkey for a final peace. L'Echo d'Orient says that this kind of conversation may lay down a basis for future collaborations with the Turk who, if he could be persuaded to end his policy of violence, pillage and massacre might be a possible ally with whom to make a treaty for the resuscitation of the Empire of Alexander the Great, under the form of a Greco-Turk Confederation. Then Europe that trembled before the Turks, the paper adds, will have to tremble before the new allies; this would only be a desperate step of a disappointed Nation, however.

Naval Units Active

Five British naval units and the American torpedo boats 242 and 236 have left port in the direction of Smyrna, and two French torpedo boats have come to these waters. The feverish concerted activity of the allies' naval units following the Turkish demand that they should withdraw indicates that this time the Turks' menace will fail in its object. The Turks are now immensely impressed with their own military prowess and are being urged by the Bolsheviki to set fire to the powder magazine.

The Italian transport Trento has discharged at Smyrna, it is alleged, 300 cases of mines, cannons, and airplanes, bringing them from Samsun on the Black Sea. The Turks by way of preparation for approaching trouble have commenced to sow mines in certain points of Smyrnan waters.

ARMY OFFICERS ARE DECORATED

Five Men Receive Honors at South Boston Base

Five out of six United States Army officers, slated for decoration by Major-General A. W. Brewster, commander of the First Army Corps Area, at its headquarters, South Boston Army Base, received their military honors today. No word was received from the sixth man. Col. Alfred Aloe, adjutant-general, read the citations and a provisional company of the Thirteenth Infantry, with band and colors, turned out in full to complete the ceremonial.

Col. William Edmund Horton, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A. received the decoration of The Cavaliers of the Order Reborn Poland by decree of the Chief of State of that country.

Lieut.-Col. Emery T. Smith, field artillery, received the United States Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service as Colonel of the 106th Field Artillery of the 27th Division, for supporting the 33rd Division in its attack on the east bank of the Meuse River, Oct. 8 to 13, 1918, and also for supporting the 79th Division, in operations north of Verdun, Nov. 4 to 11, 1918.

Lieut.-Col. Alfred F. Foote of the inspector-general's officers' reserve corps, received the distinguished service medal for services as battalion commander during operations of the 104th Infantry at Apremont, France, April 10 to 13, 1919, and as regimental commander during the Champagne-Marne offensive, and also as division inspector of the 26th Division, assisting in maintaining the high morale and discipline of the division.

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton R. Horsey, infantry, officers reserve corps, received the Distinguished Service Medal, for valuable services as assistant chief of staff of the twenty-sixth division during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Capt. John T. Comerford, machine gun company, one hundred and first infantry, twenty-sixth division, received the Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Belleu, north of Verdun, France, Oct. 28, 1918, in re-establishing the lines of infantry and driving out an enemy patrol.

The sixth man, who failed to appear, was James A. Cavanaugh, former corporal of Company D, One Hundred and Second Engineers. He was notified of the plans at his latest address at Norwalk, Conn., but is thought to have moved or been transferred and that the letter failed to reach him. He was to have received the Belgian Croix de Guerre, with palm, awarded to him by royal order, of the Kingdom of Belgium.

WOMAN TO HOLD RALLY FOR OFFICE

Brookline Candidate to Tell of Her Qualifications

Miss Sybil Holmes, candidate for selectman of the town of Brookline, will be the first aspirant for the office in many years, it is said, to hold a public rally to make known her qualifications to serve her fellow townsmen in an official capacity. Her rally will be held in the Town Hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

Women's "break into politics" has been characterized, in Massachusetts at any rate, by a determination to know who and what they were voting for before casting their ballot on any issue or candidate. Hence Miss Holmes has felt it advisable to go directly before the people and let them know just what she stands for, and anything else they need to know about her candidacy.

Miss Holmes is not new in Brookline town affairs. She is a member of the Town Meeting, of the Committee of Thirty, and an election officer. She is a delegate to the Republican State Committee and a member of the Republican League executive committee. Miss Holmes has been a Brookline resident for 12 years. Admitted to the practice of law in the Commonwealth in 1911, she is former president of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers.

At today's rally two women members of the Massachusetts Legislature, Miss Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton and Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald of Boston, also will speak, as will George S. Parker, Representative Lincoln Whidden and Francis Garlond.

A rally for all candidates will be held on Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the Longwood Cricket Club.

NEW REFORM LEAGUE FOR NATAL

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting held recently in Durban it was decided to form a Democratic Reform League, the object of which would be to create and foster a deeper interest in political, economic and social problems in South Africa. The new league is not antagonistic to the South African Party.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled, probably snow or rain late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; increasing easterly winds.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Tuesday, probably changing to rain Tuesday; rising temperature; increasing east and southeast winds, becoming strong.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature; increasing east and southeast winds; becoming fresh to strong.

Weather Outlook

The western disturbance will move rapidly eastward and it will be attended by precipitation almost generally over the states east of the Mississippi River within the next 36 to 48 hours. However, the weather will remain fair Monday in the northeastern states. The temperature will not change materially Monday and Tuesday in the Atlantic states.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)

Albany	12	Kansas City	40
Atlantic City	28	Memphis	42
Boston	20	Montreal	4
Buffalo	14	Nantucket	24
Chicago	28	Philadelphia	30
Calgary	—16	New Orleans	62
Charleston	48	Pittsburgh	22
Denver	28	New York	28
Des Moines	26	Portland, Me	14
Eastport	10	San Francisco	48
Galveston	64	St. Louis	30
Hatteras	42	St. Paul	12
Helena	—12	Washington	28
Jacksonville	56		

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Music and Art

Miss Leginska's Recital

Ethel Leginska, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon. Her program was equally divided between familiar classics and music of more modern tendencies, principally drawn from her own compositions. Miss Leginska is a pianist of strange contradictions. When she plays straightforwardly, unaffectedly, in what one is minded to believe to be her natural manner, she is a pianist of charm, distinction, and originality. Thus was her playing of Bach's Prelude and Fugue, and more particularly of Chopin's Scherzo in B minor, in which she achieved lightness and delicacy and variety of tonal coloring where many pianists are heavy handed. So, too, did she play Ravel's "Valses nobles et sentimentales" with grace and rhythmical freedom and often with ravishing tone quality.

On the other hand, in pieces of her own composition, Miss Leginska strives unduly for effect. Here her object seems to be to astonish, to startle at any cost, and to this end she often sacrifices beauty of tone, distinctness of phrase, clarity, in short all those qualities which distinguish her playing at other times, and it would also seem that this apparent freakishness is not resultant from the nature of the compositions themselves, but rather from deliberate intent on her part. She is indeed a pianist of contradictions, yet perhaps doubly interesting because of them.

Miss Leginska as a composer is a difficult problem. In her compositions played on Saturday, she evidences devotion for the ultra-modern. Those who contend that in striving after the unconventional, composers have only succeeded in binding themselves with stronger conventions, might find themselves somewhat justified on hearing these pieces. Just as it took the genius of a Mozart or a Beethoven to clothe the harmonic formulas of their time with living music, so does it require the genius of a Debussy or a Ravel to make significant the new dissonant material with which our harmonic resources have been enriched of recent years. In Miss Leginska's hands this material is often crudely molded and in her endeavors to make use of it she is hindered in the natural expression of her thought. Where she would be most effective she is more often than not least so, because of her apparent preoccupation "to be modern." These pieces are imaginative and picturesque, the work of a poetic musician. Were they less involved in their utterance they would gain immeasurably in effectiveness.

S. M.

Miss Bordoni as Diseuse

Irene Bordoni gave a costume recital of French, Spanish and American songs at the Tremont Theater last evening. It was her Boston début as a diseuse, and apprehensive that her audience might be unfamiliar with the species, and might have been misled by the announcement of her entertainment, she very prettily explained at the beginning—which was 22 minutes later than the scheduled time—that she was not presenting herself as a coloratura soprano. Miss Bordoni established her right to rank as an artist within a limited field. She is, as the phrase goes, very French, and she excels in the songs of Paris streets. Her abilities as an actress, better attested perhaps by her remembered appearances with a French company in war time than by her present play in Boston, give authority to her revelations of the vivacity, gaiety and pathos, of Parisian life; and her personal charm and the delightful English of her explanatory prefaces add much. The genius of Spain, however, is not hers, and her American numbers were either songs in the French style, sung in English, or ballads of tedious sentimentality.

FOREIGN SERVICE COURSE PREPARED

Colleges Offered Work of Bureau of Education

College and college preparatory courses in foreign service of the Government and foreign trade, have been prepared by the United States Bureau of Education through Glenn Levin Swiggett, its specialist in commercial education, and are offered to such institutions as care to use them. Of the 600 colleges and universities in the list of higher institutions of the bureau about one-tenth reported courses of this character as in operation last spring. More than 3122 students were then taking the work as a major, ranging in the different institutions from 8 to 407.

The courses are the result of conferences with men of experience in over-seas service of Government and business. Each group expressed the belief that extra specialization was not good; technique should come late in the course; the maximum of English should be offered and chemistry taken as the basic science. The business group urged as essential studies, a course in general geography of collegiate grade on a commodity basis, general economics, industrial history of the United States, at least two foreign modern languages, accounting and finance. This group expressed the belief, further, that typewriting and stenography are essential, advanced courses in Government are unnecessary, the economic aspects in collegiate foreign service subjects should be stressed early, and continued training on the job is necessary.

It is the belief of those who have had experience in consular and diplomatic service that one foreign modern language, well taught over a long period of years, is preferable; if two are studied they should be from different groups, like French and German; that history is the most important of secondary subjects; that thorough courses in general history should precede regional treatment of economic history; that algebra and geometry be required; that typewriting and knowledge of accounts are necessary tools; and that a course in general science and at least three years in Latin be offered in the high school.

Morses

The Preferred Chocolates

Chicago, U.S.A.

"The Dream of Gerontius"

The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, presented Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius" in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Richard Crooks, tenor, Merle Alcock, contralto, and Clarence Whitehill, bass, as soloists. The departure from the rut was welcome. Elgar may not rank among the greatest composers; his musical demons may fail to impress; yet his modern idiom and style are most acceptable to ears long wearied of the respectable recitative of Handel and Mendelssohn. The performance perhaps would have benefited by more rehearsal, but it was vigorous and won much applause. Miss Alcock's purity of tone and power of expression revealed a marked artistic advance in her. Mr. Crooks' voice of natural excellence was heard to advantage in many passages, but in his efforts to dramatize he sometimes sacrificed musical ability. Mr. Whitehill sang with intelligence.

Mr. Thomas' Recital

John Charles Thomas, baritone, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Boston Opera House, singing eighteenth century airs and songs by Brahms, Strauss and French and English composers. Mr. Thomas renewed impressions of the excellence of his voice, of his technical accomplishment, and of his dramatic sense. Has he been called the John McCormack of baritones? He resembles the popular tenor in platform presence, in temperament, even in the use of falsetto. Sentiment thickly overlaid his modern songs yesterday, but he won loud applause from an audience that nearly filled the floor of the opera house, and presumably, overspread the balconies.

Boston Concert Calendar

This evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Persia Cox, pianist, and Albert Stoessel, violinist.

Tuesday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, a second program for young people by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The concert will be repeated Wednesday afternoon.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, in Jordan Hall, a recital by George Smith, pianist.

On the same evening, in Steinert Hall, a cello recital by Gladys Berry.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, in Jordan Hall, a second concert by the Flonzaley Quartet, with a program made up of the quartets by Schubert in A minor, op. 29; by Bax in G major, and by Beethoven in E minor, op. 59, No. 2.

Thursday evening, Feb. 15, in Symphony Hall, a second concert by the Harvard Glee Club, with Guiomar Novaes, pianist, assisting.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 16, and Saturday evening, Feb. 17, in Symphony Hall the fifteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Pierre Monteux, conductor. Carlos Salzedo, harpist, will be soloist. The program: Schumann, "Rhenish" symphony, op. 97. Salzedo, "Enchanted Isles," symphonic poem for harp and orchestra. Loeffler, "La Mort de Tintagiles," for orchestra and viola d'amore (Viola d'amore, Mr. Burgin). Dvořák, Slavonic dances, op. 46, Nos. 3 and 1.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, in Symphony Hall, Alfred Cortot, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, in the final concert of the Steinert series. The "Kreutzer" sonata is on their program.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the sixteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Germaine Schnitzer, pianist, as soloist in the Liszt concerto in E flat major.

Monday evening, Feb. 19, in Symphony Hall, the third "extra" concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Magdeleine Brard as pianist in Grieg's piano concerto in A minor. The program also includes Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony and Enesco's Rumanian rhapsody in A major.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding and Marion Leach of music for two pianos.

Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Jordan Hall, violin recital by Abraham Haitowitsch.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 23, and Saturday evening, Feb. 24, in Symphony Hall, the sixteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, song recital by Ganna Walska, apeparing for the first time in Boston.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the seventeenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Edmund C. Tarbell's Works

Few men that have been associated with Boston art teaching have been as widely and justly admired as Edmund C. Tarbell, who has resided in Washington for several years past, but who retains his membership in the Guild of Boston Arts, and as such is exhibiting this week at the Guild, 163 Newbury street.

The 14 works on view exemplify this artist's great skill in one of his characteristic interiors, "Mary and Mother," a large canvas filled with admirable passages; a portrait of Samuel Williston, which is a model of its sort: "Two Sisters," a tour de force in construction, portraiture, harmonized variety of color and lovely surfaces; and "Peonies," a flower picture that should be in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

One lingers long over the strength and delicacy of the portrait of Mrs. Thomas Motley, and in all sincerity wonders whether it is not comparable with Raeburn. How forceful, elegant, and audacious is the quick, broad brushwork with which the planes of the face and the layers of hair are touched in. The subject is depicted with a poise that is characteristic of the painter as well as of the sitter, and the black gowned figure seems perfectly placed against the simple dark reddish background.

Burton Holmes at Oberammergau

At Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, Mr. Burton Holmes delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Passion Play" at Oberammergau. The wild mountain scenery surrounding the village and the remarkable blending of human, dramatic, and religious elements lend a perennial interest to this theme. In this instance the interest was heightened by the historic retrospect that was a feature of the lecture. The pictures of the natural setting were significant and realistic. Those showing the villagers in their homes and at their workbenches did full justice to the human element. The ones depicting the scenes in the play were impressive in their treatment and awoke appropriate response in the audience.

Mr. Holmes may justly be called an apostle of Internationalism, and at this juncture in human affairs when the American people are becoming aware of their need of a broader acquaintance with other nations, he is rendering a service of great educational value.

Paintings by Frank H. Tompkins

Paintings by Frank H. Tompkins are on exhibition at Room 64 in the Pope Building, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until March 31. Frank H. Tompkins was an able artist. The fact that a few of his best works are already in European and American galleries bears this out. He had the indorsement, as a painter, of men like John Singer Sargent.

Tompkins was truly an American painter. He was born in Ohio and received his early artistic training in the United States. He then went to Muich, where he pursued his art studies for several years. The latter training gave him a seriousness and thoroughness of draughtsmanship which is so apparent in most of his work, as it is in the work of other Munich-trained men, like Duveneck.

The exhibition comprises paintings ranging from Munich School pieces to his latest portraits, in all about 150 canvases, including a number of smaller sketches, landscape, and figures in oil. There is "The Anarchist," a character sketch of a rough-looking bearded individual. This is said to have been painted in 15 minutes. It is complete, capable, vivid. No wonder it attracted wide attention at the Salon in Paris where it was exhibited. Then there are a half dozen self-portraits, painted at different stages in his career. Another version of the Mother and Child theme he loved and knew so well how to portray, different in composition from the one in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and in the lighter and airier colorscheme he adopted the last few years of his life, is on the walls waiting to be chosen for some private or public collection or gallery. Of the portraits the one attracting the widest attention is that of the Rev. Horatio Oliver Ladd of Boston, Mr. Tompkins' last important work he executed. Some of his admirers regard this as one of the very best portraits he ever made.

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ANDERSON REGIME DEFENDED BY CHIEF

Dr. Burrell Explains Expenditures of New York Anti-Saloon Superintendent

That the recent attack on William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, was clearly part of the wets' campaign to discredit all workers in behalf of prohibition is becoming more evident every day. The interview reproduced here from the New York Times is with Dr. David James Burrell, president of the Anti-Saloon League of New York and one of the best known clergymen of New York City. His knowledge of the facts in the case, with his standing in the community, makes Dr. Burrell the best authority to refute the charges and expose the motives behind this latest move to harm the cause of prohibition.

Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—In an interview, given to the New York Times, on the issue involving William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, president of that prohibition organization, defended the Anderson course in regard to the expenditure of $24,700 for alleged publicity purposes. Dr. Burrell lays to the wets the pressing of the charges against Mr. Anderson. The interview follows:

"Do you believe Mr. Anderson to be innocent?" Dr. Burrell was asked.

"Absolutely," he replied.

"Do you know the circumstances of the case?"

"Thoroughly."

"Has Mr. Anderson ever appropriated any Anti-Saloon League money to his own uses?"

"Not a penny, except with the approval of the board of directors of the league as given to him."

"Is Mr. Anderson's salary $15,000?"

"It is not."

Started in at $5000

"What was Mr. Anderson's salary when he came to New York?"

"It was $5000."

"Was that intended to be permanent?"

"It was not; we proposed to make it $10,000 as soon as our income would warrant it."

"Meanwhile, how was the league's income to be increased?"

"That was Mr. Anderson's particular business."

"And who was to determine when the $10,000 salary should begin?"

"That was the board's business."

"How long did it take?"

"We settled it when our income was nearly quadrupled."

"What was the board's income before Mr. Anderson came to New York?"

"Somewhere about $30,000; that's why we sent for him. He is the only man that ever put prohibition across in this State. The 'wets' are doing the cleverest thing in the world in trying to drive him out."

"Will he go?"

"He'd Make Sing Sing Dry"

"Go where? To Sing Sing? The members of our board would have to go along with him; for we are all precisely as innocent as he. And anyway it wouldn't be safe; he'd make Sing Sing dry in a fortnight. No, I suppose we'll have to keep him here, somehow."

"But how about that $24,700? How did Mr. Anderson spend it?" was asked.

"For publicity," Dr. Burrell replied. "As to details, ask any similar corporation. That is the board's business, not the enemy's."

"When and how was it reported to the board?"

Thinks Anderson Half Repaid

"He did. Mr. Phillips paid him at various times between $3000 and $4000 Meanwhile about the same amount was contributed by the league itself, so that I think nearly one-half of our obligation to Mr. Anderson has been paid."

"Had Mr. Phillips' services been satisfactory up to the time when the league parted with him?"

"Not for about a year, I should say. He had apparently lost interest, wanted Mr. Anderson to go with him to solicit, etc. I don't know why; but Mr. Phillips seemed to be desperately hard up."

"Why do you think so?"

"Partly because he kept coming to me for a hypothetic 'bonus' which he insisted the league owed him; also because of his persistent efforts to borrow money. However, I would prefer to say nothing more on that point. I was sorry for him."

"Wasn't it quite as proper for Mr. Phillips as for Mr. Anderson to collect money on a 5 per cent basis?"

"Read the resolution of the board again and you will see why not."

"Was the income of Mr. Anderson from percentages on his extra-church collections applied toward the concellation of the $24,700 which the league owed him?"

"It came to my knowledge as chairman of the board that Mr. Anderson had been spending out of his own pocket to put the Anti-Saloon League 'on the map,' and that in so doing he had mortgaged his home. I then suggested two things to the board, first, that his salary should be raised to $10,000, and, second, that he should be reimbursed for every penny that had been spent distinctly and exclusively in our service."

"Did you call for a report from Mr. Anderson?"

"We did; and he specified the amounts expended at various dates. He no doubt would have given us further information; but in view of our implicit confidence in his wisdom and rectitude we preferred to have him withhold it."

"How could you pay him $24,700 out of your resources without crippling the league?"

"The board saw the difficulty and decided that while the money could not be paid in a lump sum it must be paid sooner or later, somehow. A committee was appointed to confer on the matter. The result, after a year or more of delay was a resolution approving the authorizing of any member of the league's staff not engaged exclusively in collecting funds to add to his salary by personal solicitation on a 5 per cent basis outside the league's regular channels of income from the churches."

"Was this for Mr. Anderson's benefit?"

"It was chiefly to increase our income, but partly in the hope that Mr. Anderson would thus be enabled to reimburse himself in the course of time without crippling the league."

"Was Mr. Anderson agreeable?" was asked.

"Quite so," was the answer.

"Where did Mr. Phillips come in?"

This question had reference to O. Bertsall Phillips, former chief financial agent of the league.

"Mr. Phillips, without being advised of the arrangement, came to Mr. Anderson with a proposal to make collections and divide commissions with Mr. Anderson."

"But Mr. Phillips says Mr. Anderson made that proposal to him?"

"Unfortunately for Mr. Phillips' statement, one of the staff was 'listening in.'"

"Did Mr. Anderson profit by that arrangement?"

Money From Phillips

"So far as I know, Mr. Anderson never received any, except through Mr. Phillips, and every penny of that was applied in that way."

"Was this finally reported to the board by Mr. Anderson?"

"Not until about the time we parted with Mr. Phillips. The board did not expect such a report. We knew in general terms how things were going on."

"Is it your opinion then that there is nothing whatever in the charges against Mr. Anderson?" then was asked.

"Certainly; not a thing," replied Dr. Burrell.

"When then should they be pressed so vigorously?"

"That's easy. If the 'wets' could drive Anderson out of the State they would knock the bottom out of the Anti-Saloon League. The league was an impotent dummy before he took charge of it. I congratulate the 'wets' on knowing how to attack the league, the churches that support it and the cause of prohibition by using the discharged and disgruntled employe in precisely this way."

"Suppose Mr. Anderson should be indicted?"

"Mr. Anderson would be cleared in any court or before any jury without the shadow of a doubt. But the enemies of prohibition in New York would reasonably look for a suspension of operations for a while."

"If Mr. Anderson were indicted where would it leave you and the members of your board?

Calls Case Laughable

"That's what I can't quite see. There isn't a thing he has done which has not been authorized or unanimously ratified by the board. Nevertheless, it is insisted that the charges are not directed at the cause of prohibition or at the Anti-Saloon League or at the churches of the State, which are its main support, or at its official board, but simply and solely at this 'crooked' man. It is a laugh."

"How do you yourself feel about it?"

"Let me tell you a little story. Forty-odd years ago when I was a minister in Iowa the churches tried to put prohibition across. And, after three years of prodigious effort had about given up hope—when something happened. The 'wets' waylaid a Methodist minister, George Haddock, on his way home from a temperance meeting in Sioux City and killed him. That woke up the decent people of the State and they put prohibition across at the next election with a majority of 57,000.

"They have nearly worried the life out of this man Anderson, but fortunately he has more lives than all the cats of Kilkenny, and such tactful, persistent and unconquerable courage as I have never known in any other man. The time will come when you and every other respectable citizen will blush to remember that once you joined the gang and threw things at him."

MR. STAMBOULISKY FORMS NEW CABINET; CRISIS AT SOFIA OVER

By Special Cable

LONDON, Feb. 12—The Bulgarian Legation here has received information that Mr. Stamboulisky has been successful in forming a new cabinet and that the ministerial crisis in Sofia is thus over. Mr. Stamboulisky has declared that the policy of his Government will remain one of "friendship and loyalty toward the Allies and neighboring states," but the fact that his old party is now split and that he is, therefore, partly dependent upon the Communist vote increases the uncertainty of the future.

The fact is that the Bulgarians as a people are profoundly dissatisfied with the existing territorial arrangement. The chauvinistic "Macedonian committee," which is allied with former officers' associations and stands for an attempt to win back what Bulgaria has lost, is gaining in strength and the cry for absolute sovereignty of the corridor of 30 kilometers broad through Western Thrace to the sea at Dedeagatch becomes increasingly insistent, though this would cut the Greek territory in two, and it is doubtful whether the amount of Bulgarian produce forthcoming for the new route would justify the expense of the harbor works required.

JAPANESE PAPERS ASSAIL EXCLUSION

(Continued from Page 1)

from Oklahoma, to Mr. Ozawa was printed in an editorial in the Japanese Sacramento Daily News; the letter is dated Dec. 27:

"Your petition in the Ozawa naturalization case has aroused by unqualified sympathy for your family. I have read carefully the brief prepared by you and appreciate that you are fully qualified for American citizenship. If I were a member of the United States Supreme Court, I would not hesitate to grant the rights of citizenship to you and other Japanese with the same qualifications as yourself. I am resolved to aid you to the best of my ability in your present determined effort to secure the passage of a Japanese naturalization law."

Such a bill as Mr. Owen will sponsor would, it is believed here, be but an entering wedge to a breakdown of Japanese citizenship barriers. Many contend that the Japanese do not differentiate between racial and residential qualifications for citizenship. Nor does a mere knowledge of world affairs necessarily furnish the passport to a sympathetic and genuine understanding of American institutions.

Another Japanese editorial, rather insistent in tone, is quoted from the Great Northern Daily News: "The American Government must consider the viewpoint of Japan. Japan yielded almost absolutely to America in the great questions, and what is the attitude of the American Government? It does nothing whatever against anti-Japanese legislation and anti-Japanese movements, nor is it likely to do so. It is letting these things take their course unhindered.

"The decision of the Supreme Court is being made the basis of a movement for the absolute exclusion of Japanese. A movement has arisen for denying the rights and privileges of citizenship to Japanese children born in America. If the American Government reflects on the course of events it will not neglect this immigration question any longer. It will act and in sympathy with Japan."

Japanese Foreign Minister, Regretting "Discrimination," Seeks Satisfactory Solution

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (By The Associated Press)—The favorable report by the House committee at Washington on the bill refusing entrance to America of immigrants not entitled to citizenship is arousing considerable interest here.

Foreign Minister Uchida, replying to interpellations written by the Diet relative to the decision of the United States Supreme Court barring Japanese from obtaining American citizenship, issued the following statement here today:

"The Japanese Government finds no room for any intervention whatever in the decision of the American Supreme Court in the case of Japanese naturalization.

"The demand for naturalization is not in its nature to be forced upon any country. The Japanese Government, accordingly, does not intend to demand that the United States grant citizenship to Japanese but regrets such application of naturalization laws as to accord discriminatory treatment to Japanese settlers.

"Japan, therefore, intends to seek a satisfactory solution to this problem at the proper opportunity."

Some of the jingoistic newspapers, such as Yorozu Choho, take an extreme view of the effect of such legislation in regard to the relations between America and Japan, but the more conservative papers are discussing the subject without heat.

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun regrets that "American and Japanese understanding regarding immigration should be as superficial as the naval agreement is penetrative," and expresses disappointment at the "inconsistency of Americans who talk of fairness and the open door, but support such discriminatory propositions."

The Yomiuri Shimbun suggests that "Japan obtain from America approval for Japanese expansion in Manchuria and Mongolia in return for Japan's recognition of America's discriminatory treatment of the Japanese."

The Chugai Shogyo Shimpo declares the anti-Japanese movement in America is a "serious menace, affecting eventually the world's peace."

Ambassador to Japan Declares His Work There Is Completed

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12 (By The Associated Press)—Charles Beecher Warren is quitting as United States Ambassador to Japan because he has accomplished the purpose for which he was sent to Tokyo, he declared on his arrival here on his way to Washington.

"I don't want to be an ambassador, with nothing to do," he said. "When I went to Japan in 1921 there

Wide World Photo

Charles W. Warren

United States Ambassador to Japan Who Is Returning to Present His Resignation. Mr. Warren Says He Stands Ready to Represent the Government at All Times, but Believes His Mission to Japan Has Been Completed

The relations between Japan and the were grave questions to be settled. United States constitutes a potential danger. The questions have been settled. The air has been cleared, and so I'm coming home. If I can be of service to the Government again, well and good."

Ambassador Warren is accompanied by his wife and four sons. After details of his designation are attended to, he and his family will go to their home on Lake St. Clair, near Detroit.

EDITORS TO HEAR GOV. PINCHOT

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12 (By The Associated Press)—Newspaper publishers and editors of Pennsylvania will gather here Feb. 13 and 14 to attend meetings of the Associated Dailies and Association of Weeklies. Among the speakers who are expected to address the meeting are Gov. Gifford Pinchot, United States Senator David A. Reed, and Clyde M. Kelly, Representative in Congress.

CHILD LABOR FOES FACE NEW STRATEGY

Five New England Cities Found Leaders in Emboldened Evasion of Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The possibility of a serious set-back in the field of child labor legislation unless an early and favorable report from the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee encourages Congress to pass a constitutional amendment this session, was outlined here today before the Women's Republican Club by Atherton Brownell, editor of The American Child, the official organ of the National Child Labor Committee. The form of the amendment before this subcommittee, as recommended by William Draper Lewis, dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, for the child labor restrictionists, empowers Congress, "concurrently with the several states, to limit or prohibit the labor of children."

Even if this constitutional amendment passes, said Mr. Brownell, it is not legislation in itself; it is merely "the snowplow preparing the way for legislation through the obstructing drifts of the Constitution." Ever since the first Supreme Court decision nullifying child labor legislation in July, 1918, employers have grown bolder, he said, and since the second nullifying decision of May 15, 1922, a great moral change has come over the whole field of child labor.

Employers' Strategy

Mr. Brownell declared the strategy of the employers of children to be as follows: They have refrained from employing more children on a large scale, a matter which might draw disagreeable public attention to them, but they have concertedly evaded the laws of the different states in the matter of hours, night work, etc., and they have, by deliberate and systematic evasions, entirely broken down the system of state inspection, so that many state laws are now practically unworkable. The next step, declared Mr. Brownell, will be, if the present constitutional amendment fails to pass, the actual regimenting of children below the age of 18 on a hitherto unheard-of scale.

The need for teeth in child labor legislation, particularly in New England, the speaker illustrated by the fact that the five cities with the highest proportion of child labor admitted by the 1920 census were Woonsocket, R. I., Fall River, Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., New Bedford and Lawrence, Mass., where the percentage ranged in this order from 18.7 per 100, to 17, the highest town in the south being Winston-Salem, N. C., with 12.4 per cent. The southern states as states, the speaker admitted, were still higher as child labor there was rural. Mississippi, the highest, for instance, employing 25.5 per cent of its children as compared with Massachusetts with only 8.6 per cent for the entire state.

1920 Census Not True Index

Mr. Brownell also attacked the 1920 census as a true index of the assumed diminution of child labor since 1910. It did appear to drop, he said, from some 2,000,000 in 1910 to 1,060,858 in 1920; but when it is remembered that the 1910 census was taken in April, when children were at work in the fields, and the 1920 census was taken in January, when they could not be out, the speaker emphasized the fact that 61 per cent of child labor is agricultural as very much lessening the value of the 1920 figures. Likewise, the federal act was in operation in 1920, which it is not now.

Mr. Brownell also declared the census to be a poor guide to child labor conditions in any case, as it takes no account of child workers under 10. Of these, many thousands still work in the cotton fields of Texas, where one proud father was cited as boasting that his child of 5 picked 2002 pounds of cotton in three months; in the sugar beet fields of Michigan, where children live in shacks under migratory conditions and are highly prized for beet-top pulling, because their hands are so weak; in the cranberry bogs of New Jersey and Maryland, and in the tenement home sweat shops of the big cities of the east.

Child labor under 10 is still a pressing problem, declared Mr. Brownell, and the census tells us nothing about it at all, while "child labor under 18" he concluded, "will still not be limited until the conscience of America enforces at every step of the way legislation which makes such limitation possible."

SUDANESE AGAINST CONTROL BY EGYPT

Prospect of Domination by Pashas Viewed With Alarm —No Move by Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12—The tension in the political situation in the Sudan has arisen from the fact that when on Lord Allenby's initiative autonomy was granted to Egypt last February the authority of King Fuad's Government was restricted to Egypt proper. The Sudan was left outside the newly constituted kingdom and the traditional Egyptian claims to suzerainty over it were "reserved to the discretion of his majesty's Government." The Sudan administration has thus remained in British hands, though the Egyptian flag continues to float beside the Union Jack in all its principal centers.

This anomalous situation has created excitement, both in Egypt and in the Sudan. The Young Egyptian Party last summer issued a manifesto declaring the Sudan to bee an "integral part of the territory of Egypt" and a draft constitution subsequently put forward by the Egyptian Government repeated this claim by referring to Fuad as the "King of Egypt and the Sudan."

This definition has now been withdrawn, but some uneasiness has been caused among the Sudanese, who, it will be remembered, differ racially from the bulk of the people of Egypt, and view with alarm any prospect of domination by Egyptian pashas.

The Egyptian Government makes a strong point of the fact that the water essential to them for irrigation might conceivably be diverted in the upper reaches of the Nile if the Sudan remains in other hands. This, however, is denied by British engineers and the view taken here is that the experiment of giving autonomy to Egypt must justify itself in the large area to which it now applies before any question of extending it can be considered.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that no further action upon the part of the British Government is proposed for the time being.

BUCKNELL SUMMER COURSE

LEWISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12 (By The Associated Press)—The trustees of Bucknell University have authorized a summer course for teachers, which will give them the number of credits required under the new state teaching standards.

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BOSTON CITY CHARTER REVISION AN ISSUE BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Question of Thorough Examination of Instrument to Be Raised at Committee Hearing

Efforts to have the charter of the City of Boston revised are being renewed before the Massachusetts Legislature this year, and the entire question will be exhaustively aired on Wednesday morning, when the committee on metropolitan affairs throws open the doors of its hearing room to "charter guards" and charter revisers alike. Experts in the matter of charters and municipal governments are scheduled to appear.

The fact that Francis N. Balch of the Boston Charter Association, a steadfash upholder of the charter for years, has admitted that it might be changed in certain respects to advantage, and that within 10 days the Boston Chamber of Commerce has stated that the instrument could be improved has attracted unusual attention to the perennial attempts to alter various provisions of the laws governing the operation of this municipality.

Members of the Boston Charter Association are quite ready to discuss the charter situation. This, in itself, is a departure from the past few years. Those approached on the subject pointed out that the city government is in constant process of evolution; that once in 15 or 20 years it is well to take account of the progress which the science of municipal government has made, and to examine the machinery under which our own city is operating; to see which parts of the machinery are working smoothly and to see which are not functioning as desired.

Features Widely Copied

The main features of this Boston plan have been widely copied. It has gone through a period of 13 years since it went into operation practically unchanged except in minor details. It has not, however, been accepted throughout that period without any resistence, many attacks upon it having been successfully withstood.

Three years ago the "Charter Guards," led by Nathan Matthews, said that they would not object to a well-balanced commission being appointed to study the whole charter carefully and at leisure. Last year they surprised Martin Hays when they told him they would favor the appointment of such a commission and this year they are asking for it.

The Boston Charter Association wants to have a commission upon which both houses of the Legislature will be represented but which the citizens of Boston will dominate. They call attention to the fact that in 1885 the work of charter revision was done by a commission appointed by the city councils and that the original Finance Commission was appointed by the Mayor. Both of these commissions entirely of Boston citizens. Their recommendations had a hard time running the gantlet of the Legislature. The "Charter Guards," therefore, feel that it is wise to include in a new charter commission direct Representatives of the Legislature, so that whatever they report may have sponsors on the firing line when the battle begins.

Many Issues Raised

At the same time, they realize that this matter of a charter concerns the people of Boston more intimately and more completely than any others, and for that reason the citizens of Boston, as distinguished from Boston members of the Legislature, should be in control.

Some people seem to think that the only subjects to be considered by such a commission is the manner of electing the City Council, its size, and pay. A hasty review of the measures before the Legislature indicates there are many others. For example:

Shall the Finance Commission be abolished in entirety or shall its powers be increased and its monied appropriation increased so that it can do more constructive work instead of routine criticism?

Shall the power of the Civil Service Commission over the appointments of department heads be abolished, continued or transferred to the Finance Commission or to the City Council?

Shall the segregated budget system be made compulsory rather than dependent upon a gentlemen's agreement as at present?

Shall the Schoolhouse Department be transferred from the control of the Mayor to the control of the School Committee?

Shall the School Committee be enlarged?

Shall the borrowing power of the city be wiped out and the tax limit abolished?

Shall the term of the Mayor be decreased or maintained, and shall provision be made for his recall and his removal?

Shall the Mayor's salary be raised?

Shall the date for the beginning of the municipal and fiscal years be changed?

Shall the police powers of the Public Health Department be transferred to the Police Department for enforcement of the sanitary and food laws?

Shall the date of the municipal election be changed to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the years when there is no state election and the term of the city councilors changed to two years to make this possible?

Undoubtedly, other matters would be brought up but the foregoing show that any such commission will have plenty of work beside considering and deciding as to the relative merits of a ward or district council on the one hand and the proportional representation plan of election which has been sweeping the civilized world outside of the United States with as much speed as the Australian ballot spread through this country after it was adopted by Massachusetts in 1888

BOSTON FINANCE BOARD ATTACKED

Argument of Boston Counsel for State Commission Measure Enters Local Field

Advocacy of the creation of a State Finance Commission, as proposed in the petition of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, heard today before the Legislative Committee on State Administration, became an attack upon the Boston Finance Commission when members of the Committee questioned H. Murray Pakulski, assistant corporation counsel for the city on the intent of the measure.

Mr. Pakulski told the committee that the measure aims to set up a commission empowered to investigate the transactions and administration of the Commonwealth and political subdivisions thereof. In this way, he said, equal justice would be obtained for all the State rather than singling out the city of Boston. He said that the Mayor of Boston favors a fair commission, but added that the Boston Finance Commission "has become a broadcasting station for slanders on the fair name of Boston."

The city's representative declared that he does not question the motives of the members of the commission, adding that they function as they do because they are expected to hold the city up to ridicule. This moved Abbott B. Rice, Senator from Newton and chairman of the committee, to enter into a colloquy with Mr. Pakulski on the general subject of what is the matter with Boston.

Mr. Pakulski declared that the people of the city of Boston are the victims of experimental legislation. Mr Rice thought that the remedy is better men for city councilors and mayor. The counsel replied that a man must run for City Council at large expense to get his name on the ballot and must stand every kind of abuse. The candidate is forced to appeal to prejudices and the people must do with what is presented to them.

One objection raised to the proposed commission was that it would interfere with "home rule" in cities. Mr. Pakulski replied that it would merely supervise and offer constructive assistance, and launched additional attack on the Finance Commission, accusing it of allowing men's names to be shattered by innuendo at hearings before the commission.

Opposition to the measure was voiced by William C. Mellish, city solicitor of Worcester, who declared that he could not consider it seriously and would not dignify it by treating it in that way. Walter D. Allen, Representative from Worcester, also opposed the measure.

WATER SYSTEM FOR FARM

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12—William H. Vanderbilt, just before starting on his trip around the world, signed a contract for a high pressure water system which will cost about $50,000 for Oakland Farm, his estate here. It became known today. A mile and a half of pipe will be required for the numerous hydrants to be installed.

FORESTRY WORK FOR BOY SCOUTS

Maine Youngsters to Qualify as "Forest Guides"

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 12 (Special)—Hereafter scouting and forestry will be linked together more closely than has been the case in the past, to the mutual advantage of both. This is assured by arrangements which have just been completed between Samuel T. Dana, Forest Commissioner, and the four organized councils of Boy Scouts in the State for the organization of the Forest Guides. These will include boys who have a particular interest in forestry, and who desire to participate in promoting its practice.

To be eligible for appointment as a Forest Guide, a boy must have qualified as a first class Scout, must have a thorough knowledge of the correct use of the knife, hatchet and compass, of map reading, fires, and must be familiar with the forest fire laws of the State. In addition, he must have signified his willingness, with the consent of his parents, to assist in putting out forest fires in the immediate locality when called upon to do so by the proper authorities.

Scouts who qualify as forest guides will receive a certificate of membership, signed by the Forest Commissioner, and a handsome shield-shaped bronze badge, containing the coat-of-arms of the State, above which appear the words, "Forest Guide," and below, the words "Maine Forest Service." At the outset, the plan is being put into effect only in the four organized councils of Boy Scouts in the State. It is believed that it will add a new, wholesome and useful interest to the present Boy Scout activities, and will contribute in a very real way to the effectiveness of Maine's fire protection and other forest work.

M. A. C. MAY GET NEW GYMNASIUM

College Trustees Propose Erection of Two New Buildings

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—Two vital deficiencies in student life at the Massachusetts Agricultural College will be overcome if the plans for a new gymnasium and a new dormitory for men just authorized by the college trustees are adopted upon completion and made the subjects of special appropriations from the State Legislature.

The president's office has issued a statement announcing that the trustees "have authorized the preparation of provisional plans for a physical education building which will also accommodate the department of military science. They have also authorized a preliminary study of plans for a dormitory for men. No decision has been reached as to when appropriations will be asked for either of these buildings, but fairly well developed plans will be ready in the near future."

From a student or alumni point of view, these two buildings are the all-important needs of the college. The present dormitory facilities accomodate fewer than a tenth of the student body. Were it not for fraternity houses, where approximately half the students live, the college could not procure rooms for its students within reasonable distance of the campus. As it is, when special farmers' meetings or short courses are held, visitors often have to be sent more than a mile, and sometimes out of town, for rooming accommodations. The more recent of the two small dormitories at the college was built in 1885, and even its limited quarters are being every year more restricted by the necessary encroachments of the administrative offices of the college.

This year's college budget is already in the hands of the Legislature, so that the earliest possibility of securing an appropriation for either building will be in 1924. Next fall the trustees will determine whether either or both buildings will be sought from the next Legislature.

HARVARD BRIDGE ISSUE IS ARGUED

Citizens' Committee Attacks Mayor Curley's Proposal of Memorial Island in River

In a stirring Lincoln Day oration before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, urged that a bridge be built across the Charles River in place of the Harvard Bridge, combining a much-needed new structure with an artistic memorial island in the river basin.

Mr. Curley spoke after his island proposition had been subjected to severe handling by the members of a citizens' committee headed by H. P. Munro. The Mayor declared that a structure such as the proposed bridge may be made artistic as well as utilitarian, adding that the æsthetic has been forgotten in Boston. He said that it was peculiarly appropriate that the hearing should be held on the anniversary of the emancipator—Abraham Lincoln—to whom the most imposing and beautiful memorial in America has been erected.

Plain Bridge at Low Cost

Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, and petitioner for one of the three bills before the committee, opened the hearing with a plea for the building of a presentable bridge at the least cost. He said that it could be done within $4,000,000, the cost to be apportioned fairly by a commission appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court. The work should be done, he said, by the Metropolitan District Commission, and the cost borne by this district, since it is a district improvement.

This opening paved the way for the assault by the members of the citizens' committee on the Mayor's bill and their support of the Shattuck measure. Mr. Munro headed the list, declaring that Charles River Basin was built at a large cost, is a reservation of beauty and should not be filled in by any island. He said such an island is not a proper place for the campanile memorial proposed. Enormous traffic now goes over the bridge and should not be impeded by an island.

George H. Cox, Bernard J. Rothwell, Elwin G. Preston, R. S. Codman, and Charles S. Rachemann spoke in opposition to the Mayor's bill. They all agreed that a bridge is necessary, but variously described the island as a crime and a monstrosity. Desmond Fitzgerald, engineer, declared that the situation calls for a bridge at a very low grade. It should be able to carry the heavy traffic, he said, with width enough for four or five lines of vehicles and for wide sidewalks. In short, he declared, the bridge should be made adapted for the purposes for which it is to be used.

Apportionment Issue

William G. Lancaster, Representative from Boston and petitioner for the third of the three bills, pointed out that his measure provides for apportionment of cost by the Legislature. He spoke only on this point asserting that it is most important and urging the committee to realize that it is a metropolitan district proposition.

Fortified with material for rebuttal, Mayor Curley launched into a strong defense of the proposal of the memorial committee named by Andrew J. Peters when Mayor, which advocated the memorial island with campanile structure and auditoriums for meetings. Mr. Curley pointed out that this committee was composed of eminent architects and representative citizens.

"We are all agreed," the Mayor said, "that a bridge is necessary. As to who should build it I am not particularly concerned. But the question with which I am concerned is the creation of such form of structure that it will be in keeping with the dignity and standing of this city, and a fitting memorial to those to whom it is dedicated."

The plea that such an island would destroy the basin is absurd, the Mayor declared. In fact, he added, those very persons who are appearing in opposition to the memorial and in protection of the basin, are the same who vigorously opposed the taking of the land for the basin and the esplanade because they feared that it would "interfere with the view over their own back fences."

PUPILS' INTEREST IN TRADES SOUGHT

Boston Planning Board, at the Mayor's Invitation, Begins Survey of Labor Problem

How the Boston public school system can be made useful in teaching pupils the dignity of labor and also teaching them trades which are in need of recruits today, is a problem Mayor Curley has invited the Boston City Planning Board to help him solve. To that end, the Planning Board is making a complete survey of the labor situation in Boston, especially in the building trades field, where a shortage of craftsmen often is reported.

It has been generally agreed that one cause which operates to keep young men from learning many of the building trades is their seasonal employment. For many months of the year outdoor work is impossible in New England and the north generally, and a steady income is therefore lacking. Another deterrent is held by the employers to be the attitude of the building trades themselves toward apprenticeship. It is asserted that the carpenters' union, for instance, allows one apprentice to seven journeymen. It is said there are about 8000 carpenters in Boston, and that while there should, under the rule, be more than 1000 apprentices, there are less than 200 young men learning this useful and indispensable trade.

School Usefulness

The City Planning Board is holding conferences with representatives of the various trades and will report to the Mayor what co-operation may be expected from it in developing further the apprentice system.

The school authorities are also interviewed with the hope that some practical plans for adding to the usefulness of the Boston Trades School be an outcome of the present survey.

The officials of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, as well as the Boston Building Congress and the Building Trades Employers' Association are also in consultation with Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary of the City Planning Board.

The Building Trades Congress, the United Building Trades Council, and the Building Trades Employers' Association are working through a committee toward some solution of the apprenticeship problem, possibly through the naming of a special commission to recruit and train young men for the building trades.

Steady Remuneration Is Magnet

The survey now being conducted by these different organizations in Boston has shown that the printing trade and electrical workers report an abundance of apprentices and students in the trade school. These trades, it is noticed, suffer scarcely at all from seasonal interruption and hold out promise of steady remuneration.

The City Planning Board has gone far enough in this serious question to recognize the fact that something must be done to avoid interruptions to work. The board has consulted with John F. Walsh, secretary of the Building Trades Employers Association, repeatedly, and Mr. Walsh has told it that interruption to building by inclement weather is no longer a serious obstruction and can be avoided altogether if building operations are started early in the year.

"The problem now is to improve the feeling, efficiency and ability of mechanics and help to make possible their steady, all-year-round employment," said Secretary Walsh. "Careful survey shows that assurance of continuous employment to workers does more than anything else to increase their interest in the work and reduce production costs as well as turn out a better building."

TEACHERS STUDY REVISION OF LAW

Believe Three Years Acceptable Service Should Assure Tenure

Revision of the state tenure law for teachers so as to bring it in line with modern school organization, to safeguard the positions of all efficient professional employees in the schools of the State and facilitate the removal of such as are not, is being undertaken by the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, the present law being antiquated and inadequate.

A committee including teachers throughout the State has been appointed, with Miss Mary E. O'Connor of Taunton as chairman and Miss Cora E Bigelow of Boston as legal advisor. The proposed changes are to cover all professional positions from superintendent to kindergarten teacher. The committee expects it will take them one year to do the preliminary work on any measure to be submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature, and asserts that whatever is done will be with the approval of the State Department of Education.

The present law was made at a time when anyone could teach who could keep a jump ahead of the class taught. School committees had to hold themselves free to secure a better teacher if they could. Now teaching is standardized and more and more professional training is required of the teacher. At the same time the school committee possesses arbitrary power to dismiss an employee and does not need to tell why. The teacher has no redress.

Teachers are of the opinion that three years of acceptable service within the State should constitute tenure.

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY WIDELY OBSERVED

Boston Public Schools and Various Organizations Honor His Life and Works

Children of the public schools took the lead in Boston today in doing honor to the life and works of Abraham Lincoln. Not a school but gave the salute and pledge to the flag with special significance on account of the great man whose birthday anniversary it is. In every one of them there were special exercises having Lincoln for their theme. At the Edward Everett School in Dorchester the celebration extends over a period of three days.

Capt. Herman A. McDonald, secretary to Governor Cox, addressed the boys at the Quincy School on Tyler street, Boston proper. The boys gave recitations on Lincoln, some of them from the great prose writers and poets, and quotations from Lincoln's own speeches, and sang patriotic songs. At the Abraham Lincoln School Feb. 12 always means a little more than any other day and emphasis this year was placed upon the special qualities that distinguished Lincoln in his great career, such as his honesty, his industry, his sense of justice, his patience, compassion and human sympathy, his love for children, his desire for learning, his patriotism and self-sacrifice. These characteristics were brought out in original essays read by the children, and in their recitations. Patriotic songs were sung, the salute and pledge to the flag were given and the twenty-third Psalm was read.

Lincoln was the subject of the address at the noon service at King's Chapel today, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers of the First Parish Unitarian Church, Cambridge.

The stock exchange was closed today, public buildings and many private ones as well as clubs and many residences flew flags in honor of Lincoln. Patriotic organizations displayed their flags today, and such of them as hold their regular meetings this afternoon or evening will give some special observance to the great American. The Middlesex Club is to have a "Lincoln Night" with a dinner at the Somerset Hoted and an address by S. R. McKelvie, former Governor of Nebraska. The Women's City Club has a special at-home from 3:30 to 5 o'clock.

The Kiwanis Club of Boston will have a special Lincoln celebration at its regular luncheon at the Boston City Club tomorrow. The Rev. Garfield Morgan of Lynn, Mass., will give an address on Lincoln and Edwar McHugh, baritone, will sing.

Delegations from posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Greater Boston and allied organizatiohs gathered in the United Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Berkeley Street and Columbus Avenue last evening for a special Lincoln service conducted by the Rev. Frank Kingdon, pastor, who also delivered the address. In many churches of Greater Boston tribute was paid yesterday to the service and work of Lincoln, the speakers basing their remarks on the statement contained in the Lincoln Day Proclamation of Governor Cox, "He knew the power of truth. He believed in the justice of God and he had faith in mankind."

CALENDAR OF FREE EVENTS

A calendar of free coming events is to be kept in future at the information office of the Boston Public Library. These will include lectures, musical presentations, conventions, and meetings of general interest to which the public is admitted without charge.

GARDENING CALLED HELP IN AMERICANIZATION WORK

General Federation of Women's Clubs Announces Program for Garden Week

Plant a garden to bring your family together on a common ground of interest, to unify your community and to help Americanize the nation—this is the slogan under which the General Federation of Women's Clubs is launching a garden week from April 22 to 28. The schools, the churches, the demonstration agents of the Department of Agriculture, the moving picture houses, the libraries and a number of organizations will disseminate the plans for the week and the undertaking has the support of President Harding, as well as Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In a letter to Mrs. Winter, President Harding writes:

I am glad to asure you of my hearty indorsement of the program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for a National Garden Week this spring. The benefits both to individuals who take part and to the community as a whole are so obvious that they seem hardly to require enumeration.

Mrs. Winter's own rallying call to the women of the Nation is:

Perhaps nothing could help to stabilize our minds and spirits in this very tumultuous time so much as a profound and intimate realization of the steadiness of the universe in which we live—its law, its orderliness, its magnificent long purposes and recurrences. The Garden movement means a great deal more than getting a little plot of land where the child or the grown-up can raise a few sweet peas or radishes. It means that serene contact with the vitality and reliability and serenity of nature, of purpose and fulfillment, of human life as related to forces infinitely greater than itself. That's the reason we club women are backing Garden Week. We believe in the kind of activity that links itself with ordered purpose—that sees the day as a part of eternity.

Honorable Labor

The program is to be opened on Sunday, April 22, by the churches. Monday is to be devoted to talks on gardening as a year-round interest, the home vegetable garden, beautifying the home grounds, window-boxes, community gardens and their effect in quieting civic unrest.

Transformation of waste places, replacing weeds and rubbish with gardens, the parks and playgrounds, trees as friends, seeds for children in the crowded sections of the big cities and in the institutions are some of the topics for Tuesday and on Wednesday the Bureau of Education has authorized a day in the schools at which the school gardens and the home gardens under school supervision will be discussed. In these talks the children will be told that honest, productive labor with the hands is as honorable as any other form of work. Bird protection, bird feeding and the organization of Junior Audubon clubs will also be discussed.

The home extension service of the Department of Agriculture will take the lead on Thursday with team demonstrations planned by the boys' and girls' garden clubs.

Wild Flower Preservation

The garden in song and story, landscape gardening ,and the preservation of wild flowers will be the topics for Friday, and Saturday is to be children's day with pageants, plays and the garden in the moving pictures. Libraries, book stores, art stores and florist shops will join in exhibitions on this day. There will be bird house displays in public, and model gardens planned by children.

The campaign is under the direction of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Chicago, Ill., whose work as conservation chairman of the federation has been an outstanding contribution to the protection of national parks and other national resources. In summing up the purpose of the week for The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Sherman said:

Gardening may be made an important factor in Americanization. It opens up one of the best channels through which the native born may get acquainted with the families of those born in foreign lands. And getting acquainted is the secret and very foundation of Americanism. In a garden we just naturally get acquainted in the right way. In this connection do not lost sight of the fact that our own children as well as ourselves need more of the spirit of Americanism. Get all the garden folk of the community together; not at one time necessarily, but in any way it seems best, so that they may all be brought together by an interest that is common to every human being.

WORCESTER OPENS COMMUNITY HOUSE

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—Another neighborhood center is available to the citizens of Worcester in the opening last week by the Parks and Recreation Commission of the Vernon Hill Community House. With the new municipal community house, the city now has three buildings for civic and social activities, which are opened for such gatherings by permit.

City officials spoke at the dedication exercises, which were attended by 250 men, women and children of the neighborhood. The other buildings, which are in constant use are Green Hill Mansion, said to be the first municipal clubhouse in the country, and Beaver Brook Playground Community House, in another thickly settled district, opened in 1920.

CONFERENCE TOPIC MODERN WEAVING

Present day usage of weaving in the United States was considered at the department conference conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union this morning in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. Miss Mary Irving Husted, managing editor of the Tide Over League, Boston, and the director of the School of Applied Arts, which it maintains, was the speaker.

In connection with the conference there was an exhibition of modern hand weaving loaned by some of the best known weavers of the United States. The Tide Over League, the Red Chevron, the Weavers' Guild, Mme. Carpedivilla of New York, the Churchill Weavers of Beres, Ky., the Davenports of Philadelphia, and Elsa de Neergaards of New York are among the exhibitors.

WATER DISTRICT PROPOSED

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 12 (Special)—Whether Auburn shall substitute a water district for a water board lies in the hands of the Maine Legislature. Representative George C. Wing of this city having introduced a bill to provide for this change. The purpose is to make possible an extension of the debt limits, now crippled by the water board bonds. The change, it is expected, will permit the city to borrow about $226,000 additional. The bill provides for seven trustees and confers various rights of importance.

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Our Popular Men's Section
Men as well as women have learned to profit by the special underpriced offerings that prevail during January's Clearance Sale. It is a time when broken lines from regular stocks are disposed of at far below regular selling figures. Here are just a few of the offerings:
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Men's Wool-mixed Shirts and Drawers, garment; to close at 79c
Men's Wool-mixed Shirts and Drawers, garment; to close at $1.25
Men's Wool-mixed Shirts and Drawers, garment; to close at $1.49
Men's Negligee Shirts with soft collar, each; to close.....$1.29
Men's Fancy Silk Shirts, neck-band style; to close at.....$3.85
Boys' All-Wool Coat Sweaters, special $2.49
Men's All-Wool Coat Sweaters, special $4.15
Men's Fleece-lined Gauntlet Auto Gloves, to close at.....$1.95

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RACIAL PRIVILEGES REDUCED IN INDIA

Mutual Concessions by Natives and Europeans Embodied in Bill Before Assembly

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12—Sir Malcolm Hailey, home member of the Government of India, introducing the Racial Distinctions Bill in the Legislative Assembly, observed that the bill was an indorsement of the arrangement for a solution of a problem which had caused bitter controversy through several generations. It was the work of a committee of six Europeans, nine Indians and one Anglo-Indian. The minister affirmed that the Government was unable to accede to the suggestion that the concessions given to Europeans should be limited to Europeans of British descent and denied Dominion citizens.

After all Indians had received justice in the dominions and Sir Malcolm declared that the errors of dominion governments in their franch'se policy should not be visited on individual citizens. He explained that a great concession made by Europeans was the elimination from the code of any provision that an Indian could not try a European. The mutual surrender made by both races made the understanding unique and of immense value.

The Legislative Assembly had performed fine work, finally passing the Workmen's Compensation Bill of 34 clauses, four schedules, and 70 amendments. Employers throughout had shown the most liberal spirit.

A debate on the railway policy of the Government was announced for last Thursday, but at the last moment it was stated that the Secretary of State would be unable to cable a decision for at least 10 days. The House bore the disappointment with dignity, realizing that the Secretary of State was entitled to time and consideration, in view of the gravtiy of the issues involved in company or State management of the railways.

JAPAN REJECTS PLAN FOR MISSION TO GO TO VATICAN

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Feb. 12—The Buddhists are jubilant over their victory in the campaign to prevent the creation of a legation at the Vatican, the expenses of which were provided for in the budget.

The leaders early announced with an air of determination that their 5,000,000 adherents would prevent its establishment, contending that to strengthen Roman Catholicism, which is already the strongest alien faith in the country, would endanger the imperial house and be a violation of the Constitution.

While the intellectual elements have supported the Government, the Buddhist threats of unseating members of the Diet at the next election have had an immediate effect on the Opposition parties, while a majority of the party of the Seyukai were converted at the eleventh hour.

This undoubted triumph of Buddhism may not be without its effect in stimulating the revival of the prejudice against Christian activities.

DUPLICATION PLANNED OF PACIFIC CABLE

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Pacific Cable Board has placed contracts with the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company of Greenwich, Eng., for two new cables, totaling 1860 miles in length, to be laid in Pacific waters as part of the board's plans for duplicating the present cable from Canada to Australia.

The cables for which the present contract has been lent will be made and laid before the end of next August, it is expected. One cable will run from Sydney to Southport, near Brisbane, in Queensland, and the other from Auckland, New Zealand, to Suva, Fiji Islands. The Pacific cables are being duplicated at enormous expense because of the growth of the cable business. The Australian cable reaches Canada at Bamfield, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

GOVERNORS TO MEET IN KANSAS CITY SOON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A governors' conference, to be attended by the chief executives of eight states of the West and Middle West, soon will be held in Kansas City to discuss several subjects of high importance at present. Gov. John J. Blaine of Wisconsin called the conference.

The call was to western governors who were "progressive and forward looking." The states whose governors are invited are Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Iowa.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Lincoln the Teller of Stories

An Impressionistic Study of the Emancipator by the Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln in the Eyes of the Little Girl Across the Street

Tad's Playmate, Now Mrs. Charles Garrett of Richmond, Cal., Gives Her Recollections of Great Emancipator

A WOMAN who played with Tad Lincoln when both were children, Mrs. Charles Garrett, lives today in Richmond, Cal. When asked about her memories of Lincoln, not long ago, she said:

"Yes, I was just a little girl. Tad and I were playmates. My family moved to Washington at the beginning of the war and lived there for about 11 years in the big house on LaFayette and Washington streets. Across LaFayette Square, kitty-cornered from our house, was the White House. I have played in most of its rooms, on the lawn, and of course on the street between. That was the common battleground of the children."

Mrs. Garrett laughed as she recalled the "battles." During those stirring times the city itself was full of conflict; it was the meeting place of the North and South. Children of Northern parents stood stanchly by their country and taunted those who favored the Confederacy. Children whose parents were from the South as loudly proclaimed their loyalty. Clashes were inevitable. It got to be a game. Groups of Southern children took long sticks and chased groups of Northern children, and pitched battles, half in fun, half in earnest, were frequent.

"I saw many of those battles from my window," said Mrs. Garrett, "and once I had the joy of escaping from my mammy and joining the fray. Tad Lincoln was in many of them. His 'sympathy' was with the North, but oftentimes, if a chum was fighting with the Seceders, he would decide to stand by his intimate friend and join the "south." The battle would continue until one side put the other to route, and, after the derisive cries of the victors had faded away, friendly overtures were made and another pitched battle would follow.

Tad's Love for His Father

"Tad was about my own age—there were a few months' difference, that was all. He was a quiet boy, intensely fond of his father. Many times when in the same room Tad would steal up to his father's chair and stand there quietly until his father observed him. Then Lincoln would pat the lad on the head, without seeming to interrupt his work, then finally draw him and hold him close. When Tad was released he seemed to know he was dismissed, and we would race off to play again.

"I recall Lincoln as a very tall man with a frock coat which, although double-breasted, was always unbuttoned. He wore a black, loosely flowing tie, baggy trousers and boots—somehow I always seem to carry the picture of him with boots. And his tall hat! Why, I could draw it right now—it had a queer little way of going up in front. It was not uncommon to see President Lincoln about the grounds alone, and I have a clear picture of him, as I have seen him so many times, come out of the house, walk down the steps to his carriage, enter, and, surrounded by his aids on horseback, drive away.

"The President drove often to the barracks. Once he took Tad and me with him for the ride. The footman was sitting in front with the groom, Tad and I on the front seat, facing backward, and the rear seat facing the front was occupied by Mr. Lincoln and another gentleman. I do not remember who he was. The two men talked earnestly all during the drive, while Tad and I flounced around on the seat allotted to us in the way children usually do."

At the Theater

Mrs. Garrett was at the theater the night Abraham Lincoln was shot. Many things she heard afterward, but as nearly as possible she has related what she actually saw with her own eyes on that night.

It was the first play she had ever attended. She was about 10 years old. There were many people all about her, everyone was dressed up, there was music and there was a brilliant illumination; there were people on the stage walking about and doing things, talking in a way quite unintelligible to her. After the people on the stage had been talking and acting for a little while, everyone got up from his seat. Handkerchiefs were waved, there was the sound of cheering and clapping of hands. Then everyone sat down again and the people on the stage began once more. The little girl looked toward the box on the right hand side of the stage and saw that President and Mrs. Lincoln were there. They were her neighbors and she knew them well, so again directed her gaze toward the stage and was in the land of "Make Believe" until something happened.

A Shot

There was a shot. She heard it clearly and distinctly. Evidently everyone else heard it, yet no one moved—it seemed for a moment to be a part of the play. Then some one shouted. All eyes were directed toward the President's box. She saw a man scramble across the box; next he was on the stage; he was turning to look back at the box, then he swept the audience with his eyes—they seemed to look directly into the little girl's own; and they were wild, piercing eyes. There was another shout. "The President has been shot!"

"Pandemonium broke loose. The stage was full of men who had leapt from the audience. I looked toward the President's box, but the curtain had been drawn. All was din and confusion. The people crowded against me and pushed me about. I could see nothing that was going on for I was so small. I remember nothing more until my mammy pulled me out from under the chintz curtain of my own four-poster. She told me they had all been searching hours for me. How I had got lost, how I had found my way home alone in the dark; how I had gone to my room and hidden under the bed, I do not remember. All I could think of was the tumult and the uproar, and the cry, 'The President has been shot!'"

"My mammy put me to bed. I went to sleep but remember waking several times while it was yet dark. I heard people hurrying past in the street below; I heard them stop and talk in groups under my window; then I would hear crying and would hide my head under the covers."

NEW CABLES FOR PACIFIC

PORT ALBERNI, B. C., Jan. 30—Contracts have been placed by the Pacific Cable Board with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of Greenwich, England, for two new cables totaling 1860 miles in length, the first step in the policy of duplication across the Pacific, it was announced here. The cables will be made and laid before the end of next August.

DRASTIC INDIAN ARMY CUT URGED IN INCHCAPE REPORT

Retrenchment Asked by Business Committee Would Shear Military Estimates and Costs of Posts and Telegraphs

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 12—The Inchcape committee, appointed to inquire into the financial and economic conditions prevailing in India, upon whose findings the greatest possible interest has centered throughout the country, has brought in its recommendations urging drastic government reductions which are likely to have far-reaching consequences. Cuts in financial expenditures recommended are believed to include a call for a reduction of 21 crores (a crore being 10,000,000 rupees) or £14,000,000, off the army estimate, and five crores off the budget of Posts and Telegraphs.

Members Are Prominent

Indian financial affairs which these recommendations would profoundly affectfi have been very unsatisfactory. A succession of loans have been necessary from England to make up domestic deficits. The importance of the present report rests in part upon the high standing of the members of the commission in India, all being substantial men of affairs. Lord Inchcape, an East Indian merchant prince, is regarded as one of the ablest business men in the world; Sir Thomas Cato and Alexander Murray of Calcutta, with the Indian members, Sir R. N. Mukerjee, Punbeltwamadas Thakurdas, and Mr. Dalal, who make up the commission, are all well-known business men.

The commission's report, particularly as it affects the army estimate, may create something of a sensation for native criticism of army expenditures has been frequent, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce being the latest to point out in a memorandum what are regarded as injustices in the procedure of maintaining the British garrison in India. The British soldiery number only about 70,000 as compared to 150,000 Indians, but they cost more than twice as much to maintain.

A British battalion costs about Rs 21½ lakhs a year, compared with Rs 5 lakhs in the case of an Indian battalion. An Indian may well be excused if he looks askance at the high rate of pay of the British officer and soldier. The difference rises from the fact that the British are being paid according to wage levels and standards of living back in England, both of which are much higher than in India, the Indian soldier's pay being consequently smaller.

Far Reaching Effects

British soldiers' pay is the same over the world; what seems high pay in India follows the enormous increase of the living cost at home, and, of course, has been affected by the state of the labor market and high wages drawn by individual workers.

The Bengal Chamber utters a common complaint in saying India does not get the full benefit from the training of these soldiers for whom it largely pays. It adds, "The system of getting European soldiers on loan from the army of a rich country such as England is costing us immensely more than we can bear." It is proposed that the British Government should bear a portion of the expenses, "especially when England does not spend more than 20 per cent of its total expenditure on defense, Canada not more than 11 per cent, South Africa 8 per cent, while India has to pay 33 per cent, and that in times of peace."

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce in a memorandum submitted in November recommended much the same measures as that of the Bengal chamber, together with a proposal for coordination and reduction in Government staffs. The Inchcape committee apparently has come to conclusions of the same general nature, with the result that its recommendations may now have far reaching political and economic reverberations.

IDLE SHIPS INCREASE IN UNITED STATES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Idle shipping tonnage of the United States increased 613,000 tons from July 1, 1922, to Jan. 1, 1923, while the idle shipping of the rest of the world was decreasing by 1,398,000 tons, according to the United States Department of Commerce. The increase was from 4,715,000 to 5,326,000 tons.

Government owned and privately owned American lines failed to meet the competition of the rest of the world, owing to the higher cost of operating American ships, the report indicates. In the case of the Shipping Board the increase was from 3,978,000 to 4,411,000 tons, and in the latter case from 523,000 to 703,000.

During the period while idle American shipping tonnage was increasing by 613,000 tons, idle British tonnage decreased by 657,000 and French tonnage by 470,000 tons. Decreases were also noted in the idle tonnage of Italy, Sweden and Norway; in Sweden's case the decline was from 114,000 to 22,400 tons.

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EDUCATIONAL

Kansas Saves $200,000 in a Year by Printing Its Own School Texts

Topeka, Kansas
Special Correspondence

KANSAS has been printing the school textbooks for nine years and the saving to the children has been so large and the books have been so satisfactory that there has not been a protest against the state publication in the last five years. The big book publishing houses which fought state publication so vigorously have not made an effort in the last three sessions of the Legislature to attempt to repeal the law.

The legislatures of Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas, now have before them measures intended to put into effect a state publication system similar to that now in use in Kansas. California was the first state to establish state publication. It has been so successful there that no one attempts to have the system abolished.

Jonathan M. Davis, the Governor of Kansas and a Democrat, is directly responsible for state publication. He was a state senator at the time and wrote the bill. The big plant was built and state publication authorized by a Democratic Legislature. Ever since, Kansas has had Republican legislatures and Republican governors, but no effort has been made to repeal the law. Even now, with a Democratic Governor and a Republican Legislature, there is no thought of an attempt to make a change.

Publishes 45 Books

The Kansas textbook plant now publishes 45 distinct textbooks for use in the schools of the State. Previous to state publication there was a state adoption system by which a textbook commission adopted the texts to be used throughout the State. As the contracts for adopted books expired the State has gradually increased the number of books published each year.

The State sells all of its books through the dealers as the expense of the large number of individual accounts would be so large that it would tend to materially increase the cost. The dealers are able to estimate very closely the number of books needed and they have a rapid turnover and no stock left on their hands.

The State owns some of the books in its own right. The textbook commission is composed of the state superintendent of public instruction; the state printer; the president of the agricultural college; the president of the state normal school and three members appointed by the Governor. This commission has authority to buy manuscripts outright or it may buy the right to publish books from other publishers or it may buy the plates and simply print the books in its own plant, paying the usual royalty basis. Most of the books used in the grammar schools are state-owned. A few of the high school texts are handled on a royalty basis. Not all of the high school texts are printed by the state plant as some of them are of such a technical nature and no texts have been found available or suitable for state publication. Where highly technical texts are required for only a small number of students, the State has adopted the plan of purchasing these books in quantities to suit its needs and distributing them to the dealers of the State.

Plans to Publish All

It is contemplated, of course, that as the State is able to purchase manuscripts or the royalty rights to high school texts that it will do so until a complete set of texts for the public schools is published.

In the last few years there has been some discussion of a proposal for the State to publish all the common school texts and furnish them free to the children. This question has not yet reached a point where it has received favorable consideration by any considerable number of Kansas people.

The price list of the Kansas books may be compared with the prices which are paid for the same type of books used in other states and a direct saving may be noted on each book at a glance. B. P. Walker, state printer, has been able to show an actual saving of $200,000 to the people of the State in the school texts furnished during the present school year. The State adds 8 per cent to the actual cost of the printing of the books to pay the overhead expense of the commission and the distribution of the books. This is sufficient to pay all of the expenses of the commission and because of the volume of business the commission has a small surplus in its accounts.

One Book, an Instance

One instance of the saving to the people of the State may be cited from the latest book to be added to the state lists. It was Clippinger's Grammar. This book had been used in the schools for some time and had been found quite satisfactory. The book as furnished by the publishers had to be sold in Kansas for $1.32 each. When the State was able to obtain the royalty rights to this book and publish it in the state plant the cost was reduced to 98 cents each to the students and this allowed 8 per cent to the State for its overhead and the 15 per cent discount to the dealers.

"We have a better book than the one we purchased, too," said Mr. Walker. "The quality of the books we print is the equal of any school texts in this country. The text material is of as high grade as the texts used in any public schools in America. The paper stock is the strongest we can purchase and the printing and binding will stand beside that of any publishing house in the country. We are not ashamed of our texts in any way and we do sell them for less than the book publishers can sell them."

Teachers Are Back of It

The teachers of Kansas appear to be well pleased with the State's books. At every meeting of the Kansas Teachers' Association for the past four years resolutions strongly commending the texts, the printing and the binding of the Kansas books have been unanimously adopted. At the beginning of state publication there were some texts used which proved unpopular or not suited to the needs of the Kansas schools. The commission has never hesitated to remove these texts from its lists. The State now owns some perfectly good copyrights of texts which were found unsatisfactory for actual school work. The State might be persuaded to give these away but it is not likely that they would prove of any greater value to any other textbook publishers.

The Kansas printing plant has published more than 7,000,000 school textbooks in the last nine years. If these same books had been purchased from other publishers the cost to the school children would have been 33 1-3 per cent greater than the State charges.

"The saving in the cost of the school texts is not theoretical," said J. H. McIlhenny, secretary of the commission. "Under the law we are required to sell these books at the actual cost. The printing plant uses the Franklin system of cost accounting in printing plants. We know exactly what every book costs us to get it ready for shipment. Eight per cent is added for overhead, the expense of the commission, the cost of packing and similar items. The retail dealer buys direct from the commission and he is permitted to charge a maximum profit of 15 per cent plus the freight costs. We seldom ship books by express or parcel post. It is only on late orders for one or two books that we do this. The school census is made in March of each year. Before the schools open in September we know just how many books will be needed. The dealers know almost to a single book the exact needs of their county. One dealer might have half a dozen books left over while another in the same county might be short three or four."

Cost to State

The State paid $610,000 to build and equip and provide a revolving fund for the textbook commission. This fund is used in buying manuscripts, royalties, paper stock, binding supplies and paying the expense of the publication. It is a real revolving fund in that it comes back to the State as the books are sold each fall, and is then used up again each year in getting out the new supplies of books and comes back when the new school year opens.

The plant is as modern a printing plant as it is possible to find. Every machine needed for book publishing is provided to make the cost as low as possible. The labor turnover is provided to make the cost as low as possible. The labor turnover is extremely low. There is steady work throughout the year, and this helps to keep men up to an efficient standpoint in order to hold their jobs. The weekly pay roll is an average of $3200, an annual expense of $186,000, of which only $19,620 goes to the "front office" for the executives, the members of the commission and the expenses of the distributing section.

States Which Would Benefit

"States which are not surfeited with political grafters can well afford to undertake state publication of the school texts," wrote a Kansas man to a member of the Oklahoma Legislature. "I am for state publication—in Kansas. I would not be for it in Missouri because Missouri politics is bad. The men who would likely be in control, or who would seek to gain control, would want to use state publication for their own personal ends, money and influence.

"Most of the states could very well undertake this at a marked saving to the people of the state. There are a few where politics is so bad that state publication would be just another opening for graft.

"If you can trust your politicians to really give service to your state instead of using state publication for their own ends I would say state publication was highly satisfactory and a money saver to the people."

Newly Appointed Professor Teacher of Modern History

London, England
Special Correspondence

IN HIS inaugural lecture at King's College, London, Professor Seton-Watson, the newly appointed professor of Central European History in the University of London, made some significant remarks on the teaching of modern history in the English-speaking countries. In emphasizing the close connection between history and politics, he spoke of "A well-known American university whose historical department has inscribed over the door the dictum of Freeman, that 'history is past politics, and politics are past history.'" This is a dictum which surely requires no justification. "The study of history has its uses alike for the statesman and for the plain man, and though each generation will always commit its own blunders and follies, and though history never repeats itself to the extent of being a mathematical and infallible guide for the events of today, its study is none the less of all things the most salutary, the most sobering, the most catholic of educations—the mirror in which we can see and know ourselves and can also gather courage for the future. And it is just at that ill-defined and indefinite point where history becomes merged in politics, that its right understanding becomes most imperative."

Professor Seton-Watson was chiefly concerned with what is becoming known as "regional studies," that is to say the study of contemporary history by division into well-marked groups of states or nationalities. "Several circumstances have combined of late years to habilitate such studies in the public eye. On the one hand, the increasing intrusion of men without any diplomatic training into the sphere of international politics served to lay bare the need for a minimum of historical knowledge on the part of those who decide frontiers and the fate of peoples. On the other hand, the sources for contemporary history have year by year swelled in volume until, as Lord Acton once said, 'there is more fear of drowning than of drought.'"

Few will be found to question the first circumstance upon which this remark is based.

No lecturer on the essentials of modern history could fail to refer to the influence of the press on the study of his subject. Professor Seton-Watson said in the course of his lecture, "The modern press, while increasing the labor of research, also provides innumerable keys to, and checks upon, information, such as no previous age possessed. Besides the press, and the habits of mind which it has bred, have contributed more than any other single factor to the breakdown of the old absolute secrecy, and conversely to the practice of indiscretion."

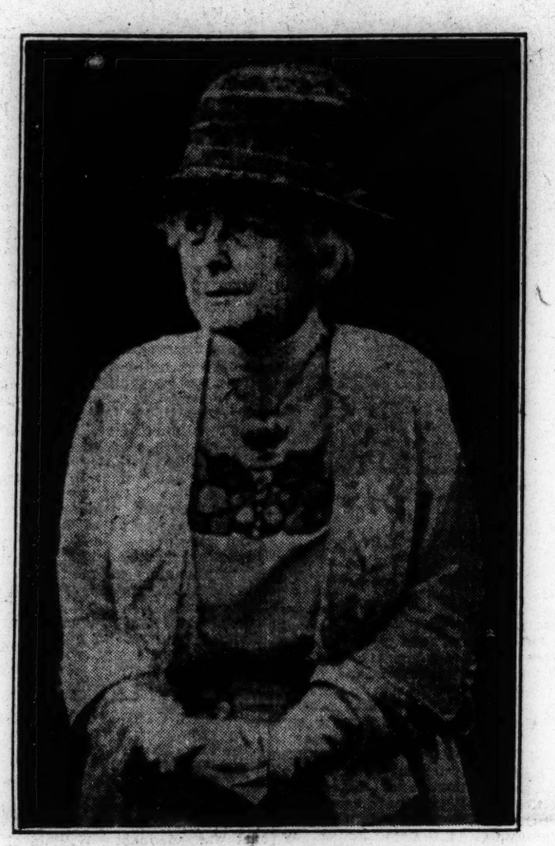
We are all of us familiar with examples of this last tendency, and the lecturer himself provided his audience with two notable examples, of which the most striking was the "Secret Treaty" of London of April 26, 1915, whose secrecy was supposed by the high contracting parties to be inviolable, but which, to quote the lecturer's words, "did not merely become known almost instantly to the enemy, but within a week of its conclusion had reached even me, then an entirely unofficial person, from other no less unofficial sources in Petrograd and Paris."

Newnham Principal's Resignation Regretted

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, England

MISS B. A. CLOUGH'S resignation of the post of principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, has caused great regret both among those associated with her in the work of higher education for women and also among the many students who have come under her wise influence. Miss Clough was formerly tutor and vice-principal of Newnham and has been associated with the college over thirty years. Her whole life has been spent in a society well known for intellectual pursuits. Her aunt, Miss Anne Clough, was first principal of Newnham and her father was Arthur Hugh Clough, the poet. A near kinswoman was Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimean War. Miss Clough served on the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge universities last year.



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Miss B. A. Clough

Incentive of Audience for Classes in Drama and Music

THE Leeds School Music and Drama League has started a movement based on the fact that dramatic art, however simple, requires an audience. A teacher with a singing class or a recitation class before him will be greatly aided if he can supply them the incentive of singing their songs or performing their selections of Shakespeare before an audience of some kind, even if only of their fellows.

The league has divided the schools of the city into groups, and periodically at one school or another in each group concerts and miniature dramatic performances are being held. All the children from the schools in the group concerned are freely admitted, and each of the schools contributes one or two items.

The same factor, that of the "audience incentive," is carried a step farther in the next stage of the scheme, for the pick of these programs is selected for presentation before an audience of the public from time to time.

The league has the support of Sir Michael Sadler, vice chancellor of Leeds University, and the director of education for the city. All branches of the educational service of the city, the university, the training college, and the secondary and primary schools have entered freely into the scheme. Moreover, it enjoys the advantage of associations with the Leeds Repertory Season Committee, the Art Theater, and the William Sheafield Dramatic Society, the leaders in all of which are doing what they can to help the movement along. The co-operation of these bodies means that the schools receive advice and coaching from experts and can also borrow scenery and properties.

Precarious Situation in Bolshevist Russia

Reval, Russia
Special Correspondence

FREE education to all was one of the alluring promises by which the Bolsheviki tried to secure the sympathies and support of the people. No illiteracy was to exist any more in Russia, the entire system of education was to be modified on new democratic lines. The doors of schools and universities were thrown wide open to all and, at the same time, the creation of a series of new high schools was announced.

Such were the promises. But what are the practical results of the Bolshevist policy in the realm of education? Lunatcharsky, the Commissar for Public Instruction, summed them up at the congress of educational workers in Moscow a few weeks ago, when he said: "The situation of our schools is very precarious. As for the students, they suffer cold and hunger, they have neither clothes nor boots nor living accommodation, their plight even in Petrograd and Moscow is appalling."

But in the eyes of the Bolshevist commissar even the most disconsolate reality is no argument against their policy and after having drawn the above picture Lunatcharsky winds up by saying that "the country is extremely keen to learn and the prospects of public education give rise to the most brilliant hopes."

The causes of decay in the realm of education are manifold, but the most conspicuous is apparently the lack of material means. The Central Government, though it promised free education to all, refuses all financial support to the primary schools, though it still proposes to maintain the secondary schools, since it needs all available funds for the army and for warfare against counter-revolutions. As a result the schools are left to the care of the local institutions which, in Russia as elsewhere, are neither competent nor able to acquit themselves alone of this task. The allowance for schools, according to the report laid before the congress, seldom exceeds 14 per cent of the budget of the local administration. Reports have been received from 18 provinces; they reveal a decrease of 80 per cent between Oct. 1, 1921, and April 1, 1922, i. e., out of 100 children who attended school in October, 1921, only 18 remained by April, 1922. At the same time, the number of teachers is rapidly dwindling down. The crisis in education—as in the other branches of Bolshevist administration—has reached a climax.

At the first educational congress, all present delegates, with one exception, had voted against payment for education; at the following congress payment was sanctioned by all voters with a minority of one. Now the idea of free education which constituted one of the main planks of the Bolshevist platform, has been definitely discarded. It was decided, moreover, by the last congress that all local bodies of self-government should allocate not less than 30 per cent of their income to the needs of public instruction.

Interpretive Concerts and Creative Listeners

THE educational value of music has been recognized ever since the days of Plato, who found it of the greatest importance, "because that the measure and harmony enter in the strongest manner into the inward part of the soul and most powerfully affect it." But the intelligent understanding of it is a very recent achievement. Those who have studied music from childhood days know that the attainment of technique is an arduous business. But even they often do not realize that appreciation rarely comes by nature, and that the most intelligent appreciation never does. It is possible to be a creative and not a merely passive listener, just as Carlyle tells us, anyone reading a great poem with understanding is for the time being, a poet or creator himself.

We take courses in Shakespeare and Browning, study the language, the environment and story, and make a thorough analysis of the style. We feel this necessary even although we all are capable of using the English language as a familiar tool. Why is it, then, that when it comes to music—instrumental music—a very unfamiliar tool to most of us—that we are content to continue uneducated, and to listen to our concerts in a mood—perhaps frankly bored—but in any case wholly undiscriminating?

The answer probably is that we have not known just where to turn for this knowledge. There have recently been many lecture recitals for piano, and talks on operas; and in some cities there have already been lectures with orchestral groups. Such a series is to be given in Boston for the first time at Jordan Hall by the Boston Symphony Ensemble. The players are members of the Boston Symphony orchestra; the conductor, Augusto Vannini, has had a chance to study the methods of Gericke, Fiedler, Muck, Toscanini, Richard Strauss, Weingartner, and Monteux. The lecturer, Henry Gideon, organist and choirmaster of the Temple Israel, Boston, has given many talks on opera and church music.

The three interpretative concerts on Feb. 16, 21, and 28, though they may be attended independently, are arranged by Mr. Gideon according to a careful plan. The first deals with dance rhythms, the second with the school of pure form, classic overture, sonata, and symphony, and the third with poetic content of music. A special concert on Saturday morning, March 3, will be designed for children.

These concerts are given under the auspices of the instructors' club of Simmons College, who have great confidence in the educational value of such a series.

A "Loan of Honor" to Replace the Scholarship in France

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

AFTER a hard political struggle in the Chamber of Deputies the "prêt d'honneur" (a loan of honor to be repaid by the student when he is able) has at last been voted.

The question of scholarship in the Enseignement Supérieur was to France of vital importance. Scholarships are given pretty freely in lycées and colléges and a number of pupils of modest means are thus allowed to pursue gratuitously their studies until the age of 18. But after that the source of liberalities dries up. After 18 the youth is abandoned to his own resources. The State made efforts for him which it does not keep up. The scholarships for the Enseigement Supérieur are so parsimoniously conceded and so insufficient that a great number of students have either to abandon their studies or else to face great hardships. Many of them come from needy families who find it impossible to provide the 6000 or 7000 francs a year which are needed for the mere livelihood of a student in Paris. To this must be added the expenses for the studies which in certain schools (like the Ecole Centrale d'Ingénieurs) amount to another 3000 a year.

The material difficulties are of two kinds. On the one hand the needy student has to eat sparingly and to live in very uncomfortable lodgings. On the other hand he has to seek some remunerative work which allows him to exist. Examples are given of students who attend the Sorbonne in the daytime and are footmen in a restaurant at night. Another did not hesitate to work during the four months' summer holidays as pavior of the Paris streets, so as to have a small amount of money put aside for the reopening of the Faculty. Another works in the early morning at the Halles. Others are scene-shifters in theaters, employees in banks and shops, etc. Examples of that sort could be multiplied. These occupations are entirely incompatible with the obligations of their studies.

Maintaining an Elite

From a social viewpoint, the consequences of such a state of things may become grave. The future of the country is at stake. The value of a nation, its superiority, depends on its élite. There may be little difference between the peasants of one country and those of another, but there is, between the intellectual élite of two races, a difference which alone makes the superiority of one over the other. If the great European nations which are actually at the head of civilization saw the disappearance of their élite they would soon fall into a state of barbarism. It is through the disappearance of its élite that the Roman civilization collapsed. The same danger would menace the French intellectual élite were it not allowed to renew itself or were it uniquely recruited among the rich classes. Scarcely does nature maintain intellectual superiority for more than two or three generations in the same family.

Thus in this mass of needy students very few are helped and many intelligent youths are obliged, because of lack of money, to stop their development when they leave the lycée. This situation will soon cease with the institution of the "loan of honor" which in other countries already works satisfactorily. Instead of giving to the student the necessary sum, the State lends him, free of interest, a certain amount of money. He engages to reimburse it in a delay of 10 years after his studies are finished. Experience shows that the losses do not exceed 2 per cent, and that these losses are more than compensated by grateful beneficiaries, who reimburse more than they have been given. It is from this point of view an excellent system, since it permits the assistance of a greater number of students with very little expenditure. The capital affected to scholarships is lost, while the capital affected to a loan of honor is retrievable. It is thus only a question of an initial capital being paid in. The State attributes a subvention of 2,000,000 francs to the caisse des prêts d'honneur. It is a small sum, considering the number of students who are in extreme need. But there is no doubt that private initiative will bring an efficacious help.

Superiority of a Loan

From a moral point of view the loan of honor has many advantages. A student who has obtained a scholarship esteems that he has no obligation to anybody. He has been given the money. He owes nothing. The system of loan impresses on the student this great law of moral solidarity—that a service must never be lost; what society has given she must find under some other form.

It is on the question of application that the struggle was fought at the Chamber. Two systems are of possible consideration. Either there is organized a state institution which distributes the loans strictly to the students of official faculties, or it extends its generosity to all the groups without distinction of religion or party. The second system has been adopted. The Commission of Finance has created a double institution. The text which has been voted is as follows:

1. The existing scholarships will be transformed in loans to be paid back in a delay of 10 years after the day when the beneficiary has obtained his last diploma.

2. The funds destined to these loans will be administered in each university by the council of the university.

3. Any private person can contribute to the constitution of this fund.

4. Loans of honor can be accorded to any French citizen, without distinction, pursuing superior studies. These loans destined to the "etudiants libres" will be distributed by the Office National specially created for the purpose, which has no other object than to lend to individuals and not to subsidize an institution.

The fact is emphasized that the relations of state and teaching are not in any way modified and that the fundamental secular laws remain untouched.

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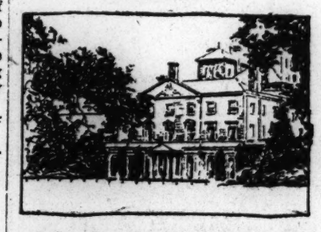

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A New York Week That Marks an Advance for American Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Feb. 11

AMERICAN music, considered as a cause, has advanced greatly here in the past week. Considered, too, as an achievement, it has possibly gone a few steps ahead. For my part I should say it had. But in any event extraordinary signs of promise have shown themselves, not merely on the side of performance, where Americans in one way or another excel anyway, but, most important of all, on the side of composition, where they still must win the recognition of the world.

But to take matters in their order and to discuss concerts which I have had the privilege of attending, there was, first, a piano recital by Edwin Hughes in Æolian Hall on the evening of Monday, Feb. 5. A part of Schumann's "Carnival" and Chopin's étude op. 25, No. 12, mazurakas op. 17, No. 4, and op. 33, No. 2, and the scherzo op. 39 were the numbers on his program which I heard. At times I felt that I was in the presence of a schoolmaster, who wished to explain something to me; and again, I seemed to be in the presence of an artist, who sought to express something individual and new.

Pianists I have listened to who made me think that the Chopin of passion is in the ballades, and I always enjoy having that Chopin presented to my notice; other pianists have made me think that the Chopin of persuasion is in the études, and I like even better to have that Chopin called to my attention; still others have made me think that the Chopin of power is in the scherzi, and I like best of the the three to have that Chopin brought out before me. Mr. Hughes, in my view, is a pianist to play the scherzi. He is, at any rate, if I judge him fairly by the confident command of technique, the broad conception of style and the sensible idea of tone—rich, full, nicely graduated though never too finely spun—with which he performed the scherzo op. 39.

Meta Christensen

On the afternoon of Feb. 6 I heard Mme. Meta Christensen, contralto, in song recital, with Ellmer Zoller as accompanist. Two songs by Grieg and a song by Schillings to German words, three songs by Moussorgsky to English words, and songs by Rhené-Baton and Coquard to French words comprise those which I may judge her abilities by. Whether I happened to like her or not in the pieces with German and French words may matter little to anybody. But I can say that I liked her very well indeed in the Russian songs to English texts, and I can assure all but those who are very exacting in technical matters that here were three first-class songs admirably interpreted in respect to both the poet's thought and the composer's elaboration.

On the afternoon of Feb. 6 I heard Ernest Schelling, the pianist, take part as soloist in the Chopin E minor concerto and the Liszt A major concerto with a group of New York Symphony men, René Pollain, conductor, giving the last of his series of piano concerto recitals in the Town Hall. The privilege of listening to the A major concerto of Liszt, which is an undeniable masterwork in regard to form, balance of orchestra against the solo instrument and every other point that could be named, I counted rare indeed. Why this concerto is so much neglected in favor of Liszt's E flat concerto I cannot imagine. As for the piano part on this occasion, I could fancy it performed with more brilliance of style; but now is the twentieth century, and the time for dandyism at the keyboard is becoming a thing of the past. Mr. Schelling plays with the frankness of a modern man and with a something, I know not what, American which I, for one, much delight in.

City Symphony

On the afternoon of Feb. 7 I heard the City Symphony Orchestra, Dirk Foch, conductor, present at the Town Hall Moussorgsky's fantasy, "A Night on the Bare Mountain," Borodin's "On the Steppe," and Glazounoff's symphonic poem, "Stenka Razine." The City Symphony Orchestra strikes me as a successful institution and a useful one. Mr. Foch impresses me as an able conductor. It is my hope that the orchestra will continue next season and that its supporters will not get tempted into any of the musical merging enterprises which are taking place here and which are working to no particularly good artistic outcome that I can see.

On the afternoon of Feb. 7 I heard Joseph Hollmann, the violoncellist, play Beethoven's variations on a theme from Handel; Widor's suite in E minor, an arrangement of his own of the aria from Schumann's sonata op. 11 and three pieces of his own entitled "Waltz," "Serenade" and "The Spinning-Wheel." His accompanist was Miss Miriam Allan. Mr. Hollmann is one of those violoncellists who can play with fine style, clean execution and deep interpretative insight and still not make his concert too serious. When it comes to his doing a piece like the suite by Widor, precisely the right performer and the right composer meet. It is cheerful playing of cheerful music.

American Music Guild

The most significant event of the week, to my way of thinking, was the second concert of the American Music Guild, given at the Town Hall on the evening of Feb. 7. And the most memorable music there presented, I should say, were three piano pieces by Marion Bauer, being the preludes in F sharp major, B minor and D minor from her opus 15. The pianist concerned in the presentation of the pieces was Robert Schmitz, who seems as welcome a guest to the American Music Guild as to the International Composers Guild.

The preludes are distinguished for freshness of sonority and, at the same time, for classical form and conservative melodic and harmonic method. They are pleasing to the ear and they are expressive. They sound well and they say something. They are works of small dimensions but of large eloquence. They seem made for the piano, and yet they seem like something more than models of chord and passage writing. Length is exactly appropriate to material, and yet the little structures have the effect of big ones brought down. The preludes could, indeed, be described as miniature sonatas.

Works which amused the Guild's audience were three piano pieces from "New York Days and Nights," by Emerson Whithorne, which Mr. Schmitz played. Their titles are "On the Ferry," "A Greenwich Village Tragedy," and "Pell Street." A work which had its first performance was Sandor Harmati's "A Portrait," for clarinet and piano, which, according to a note on the program leaflet, was originally composed for clarinet and orchestra. The performers were Georges Grisez, clarinetist, and Mrs. Irene Jacobi, pianist.

At Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 10 I heard Mme. Johanna Gadski, soprano, sing Wagnerian airs with great splendor of tone and authority of style, in association with the City Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Foch conducting.

Philadelphia Orchestra in Wagner Program

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Wagner program of the Philadelphia Orchestra was an outstanding exposition of the music and of the musicians who performed it like one inspired instrument in the hands of a master of his craft. Mr. Stokowski chose for performance the prelude to Act III of Tannhäuser, with the overture and the Venusberg music; the Siegfried Idyll and the Death March from "Götterdämmerung"; the Vorspiel and Good Friday music from "Parsifal," and finally the prelude to Act III and the Vorspiel and Liebestod from "Tristan."

After the solemn strains of the chanting pilgrims and the saintly Elizabeth, the contrast was keen as the Corybantic figures of the Venusberg rioted in their ecstatic abandon, depicted by the racing and leaping violins. Alfred Lorenz and Frederic Cook at the first desk gave an effective dialogue. The Siegfried Idyll was vivid with the happiness of the Christmas morning at Wahnfried, and the solemn measures of the "Götterdämmerung" music brought a thrilling volume of sepulchral sound from tuba, trombones, and horns. The "Parsifal" music was read with a genuine and convincing devotional feeling. The orchestra became, as it were, a chorus, the exquisite voices interweaving, receding, and outwelling in a manner that was deply affecting. In the "Tristan" prelude the playing of the air of the herdsman off the scene by Pierre Henkelman, on the English horn, was noteworthy.

This was doubtless the best Wagner program the Philadelphia Orchestra has offered. It was peculiarly timely, since the Tannhäuser part of it aptly preluded the evening's performance of the opera by the visiting German company and the Tristan excerpts followed the production of that opera on the preceding afternoon. Though the concert lasted more than two hours, it did not seem unduly protracted. The evident enjoyment of the listeners seemed another intimation of the general satisfaction felt in the return of Wagner to his own on the operatic stage as in the concert room in America. The feast of Wagner that Philadelphia has lately been enjoying has strongly emphasized the musical and intellectual feebleness of a good many scores put forward as substitutes for his unquenchable masterpieces.

F. L. W.

San Francisco Symphony

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The greatest compliment that can be paid to Frederick Jacobi's symphonic prelude, "The Eve of St. Agnes," which was first played here at the eighth pair of symphony concerts given by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, is that it successfully withstood the ordeal of following Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, and the Mozart "Jupiter" symphony. Indeed, Mr. Jacobi's present work displays all the earmarks of excellent musicianship, interesting thematic material, and skillful use thereof. It is not a work which is apt to arouse discussion, as it adheres quite closely to well established harmonic rules and offends not with what many speak of as "modernistic outrages." It was played with the same care and excellence that characterized the readings of the overture and the symphony, all being directed by Alfred Hertz.

Walter Ferner, cellist, was soloist on this occasion, and brought the program to a close by a remarkably fine performance of the Dvořák concerto, Louis Persinger conducting. Mr. Ferner draws a fine tone and possesses a technical command that is equal to all demands. He made of the Dvořák concerto a work of rare beauty. Mr. Persinger conducted the orchestral score with splendid understanding and showed a consistent regard for the soloist.

Universal has started to film Owen Davis' play, "Up the Ladder," with Reginald Denny and Virginia Valli playing the leading rôles. Hobart Henley is directing and the cast includes Willard Louis, Dorothea Wolbert and Bert Roach. A. P. Younger wrote the screen version.

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Architecture

Housing in Holland

II.

This is the second of two articles on the housing problem in Holland, dealing more particularly with what the city of Amsterdam did and is doing. The first article appeared in these columns on Jan. 29.

The Hague, Holland

Special Correspondence

AMSTERDAM, having a population of 700,000, its municipality was naturally confronted with the housing problem. On July 1, 1922, the number of houses available amounted to 155,282, and the number of houses required, according to the number of families, 174,028. The shortage of houses, therefore, on that date was about 18,750. Putting, however, the number of families who either prefer or are forced by reduced circumstances to live together in one dwelling at 1750, which is the lowest estimate, 17,000 dwellings had still to be built in order to fill the gap. Increase in the population requires, moreover, amout 2500 dwellings a year.

On the first of July, 192', 7877 houses were in course of construction, of which 55 per cent were being built by private enterprise, combined with a state subsidy, 30 per cent by public utility societies, and the remainder by the municipality. Besides these houses in course of construction, plans were being made for 8000. Moreover, on Sept. 21, 1922, the municipality decided to approve of the plans of a private enterprise, headed by Mr. Ban der Schaar, for building 6000 dwellings on the west side of the town (Sloten), under the terms of the subsidy law in 1920.

Amsterdam is often called the Venice of the north. The qualities which suggested this name are certainly very acceptable from a picturesque point of view, but they are not so in regard to the building of houses. The many canals which call for this comparison with Venice are necessary owing to the swampy quality of the soil, in order to secure ample irrigation. Foreign architects have no idea what it means to build houses on this ground, usually situated eight feet or more below the sea level, adjoining canals between dikes whose water is eight or more feet above the ground. For transforming such ground into a building site, on every square meter of the surface five cubic meters of sand have to be laid, of which at least three disappear by their own weight in the soil. Next, piles of 24-45 feet must be driven into the soil, at distances of one meter. On this pile foundation a concrete raft is formed, on which the walls are erected.

As the municipality has issued very strict regulations about good roads, covered with solid bricks and edged with huge granite curbs, one need not be surprised that for every square meter of land, originally costing five guilders ($2), 20 guilders more are spent on sand and piles, etc., and 25 guilders for roads and pavements, before the walls of the houses can be started. That the rent of the workman's cottages are, nevertheless, not more than 5 to 10 guilders ($2 to $4) a week is due to the huge subsidies and loans at low percentage provided for by the State and the municipality.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties Amsterdam is building its new suburbs rapidly, which are spacious and gay, and containing little gardens and greater parks. The municipality is specially careful regarding the artistic aspect of the houses. The dreary monotony with which workmen's houses were built 10 years ago has changed in a variety of ways, and sometimes in astonishing modern conceptions. The best architects of Amsterdam have been employed to design these new quarters. Dr. H. P. Berlage, the architect of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, Jan Gratama, de Klerke, Piet Kramer, and others have achieved remarkable results in this line.

At the north side of the Y one may visit the suburbs of Buiksloot and Westzaan, where five different schemes providing for 6000 houses are being executed, planned by Dr. Berlage and Jan Gratama. The houses consist of a ground floor, a second story and an attic story. The lavish color schemes which serve greatly to brighten both the interior and exterior are very striking. The southeast suburbs, called the Transvaal district, where the streets have the names of South African statesmen and generals of Dutch origin, and of Transvaal mountains, cities, etc., produce quite another aspect. Here are tenements five stories high. Behind the front blocks are erected single family cottages, all with very distinctive characteristics. The southwestern extension scheme provides for 1000 houses.

"Wildflower"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The Casino, beginning Feb. 7, 1923, Arthur Hammerstein presents a musical play "Wildflower" with Edith Day. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Book staged by Oscar Eagle. Gowns and costumes designed by Charles LeMaire. Settings by Gates & Morange. Music by Herbert Stothart and Vincent Youmans. Dances and ensembles by David Bennett. Orchestra under direction of Herbert Stothart. The cast:

Luigi.....Jerome Daley
Gabrielle.....Oln Howland
Gaston La Roche.....Charles Judels
Bianca Benedetto.....Evelyn Cavanaugh
Alberto.....James Doyle
Guido.....Guy Robertson
Nina Benedetto.....Edith Day
Lucrezia La Roche.....Esther Howard

"Wildflower" is well worth a visit. The score by Herbert Stothart and Vincent Youmans is quite the most pleasing that has been heard on Broadway this season. All of the numbers are good and two of them "Bambalina" and "Casimo" are sure of being classed with the popular hits of the season. Unfortunately, the book by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, is dull. The story of the peasant girl, Nina, who will inherit 20,000 lira if she keeps her temper for six months in accordance with her grandfather's will is as stupid as could be imagined. Miss Day as Nina, injects so much charm into the part and sings the music so well that one almost things of the peasant girl as something interesting in the way of a character. The librettists owe her a great deal for what she has made of an uninteresting rôle.

The other parts are all well played. Miss Cavanaugh is a beautiful dancer of the Irene Castle school, and is quite a capable musical comedy actress. It is a pity she had only one dance. Mr. Howland gets a fair amount of humor out of a hopeless rôle. He was well assisted by Miss Howard. Their last act number, "World's Worst Women," was the funniest portion of the evening.

The chorus has been well trained and danced splendidly. The male choristers are more presentable than is usual in musical productions. The costumes and stage settings are all in good taste.

F. L. S.

Pasadena Players Give Two New Plays

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Two new plays have recently been tried out by the Pasadena Community Players, "Just Folks," a dramatization of Alice Brown's story, "Paradise," made by Aurania E. Rouveyrol, and an original comedy by Margaret Penney, entitled "Elusive Cynthia." Alice Brown's story is a version of the "Way Down East" type, with much the same sort of characters polished up by Miss Brown. Sunshine and shadow are evenly scattered through the three acts.

"Just Folks" was produced under the direction of Gilmor Brown. The cast was adequate. William E. Reis Jr., played a "Grumpy" rôle, with a good comedy effect. Eloise Sterling in the leading part of Barbara made the most of a character that was none too well drawn. Ann Parsons, an old-fashioned New England nurse, was well done by Edna Holbrook Bliss. Douglas Mackenzie and Marjorie Nutter Leveson gave good accounts of themselves.

"Elusive Cynthia" proved to be rather a fragile comedy in four acts that depended chiefly on its dialogue. Not a few of the lines proved to have the right comic cast, judging from the laughter which greeted them. But the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the piece had hardly enough body for a full-length drama.

The scenic background provided by C. Ray Glass did much to atone for what the play might have lacked. The excellent cast included Samuel S. Hinds, Mrs. A. H. Palmer, Eloise Sterling, W. E. Reis Jr., Herbert Rooksby, Alice Fletcher and Jack Marchon.

Graphic Arts in New York Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 7

TO BE ignorant of the finer phases of the graphic arts is largely a matter of neglect, at least for the New Yorker today. Etchings, woodcuts, lithographs, black and white work of every kind are featured at the galleries and museums as never before.

At the present moment a special exhibition illustrating 100 years of lithography is on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, made up of choicest examples and specially featuring the work of Daumier. A large collection of Rembrandt's etchings is to be seen at the Knoedler Galleries, while Keppel & Co. have arranged a show of modern prints, beginning with Corot and Delacroix and winding up with such moderns as Matisse Picasso, and Derain. The Kennedy Galleries are featuring Degas and Forain and the Wehye Gallery is bringing that little understood and exotic Frenchman, Odilon Redon, once more before the public. James McBey, that Scottish master of etching, is at the Harlow Galleries with a group of drawings.

Beside these special exhibitions, print dealers by the score, each of whom carries his own group of favorites, provide continuous and supplementary fare throughout the year. A recent and interesting event transpired at the lectures on etching, woodcuts, and lithography inaugurated by the New Society of Artists in connection with their fourth annual exhibition, when these several branches of the graphic arts were illustrated by such noted practitioners as Joseph Pennell, Timothy Cole, and George Bellows, who demonstrated before an unprecedented throng the actual technical processes involved. On the night of Mr. Pennell's performance, the 80 prints pulled on the spot went like hot cakes to people who had probably never purchased an etching in their lives. They had been let in behind the scenes, which is the really exciting part of the pictorial arts. Like the woman who complained bitterly that art meant nothing to her because it was all in the past tense, they had never been initiated into the joyful rites and mysteries surrounding the making of a work of art.

The exhibition at the Keppel Galleries brings the modern French print makers forward in interesting comparison with their predecessors. The gentle pastorals of Corot, even more delicate in the printed form, rub shoulders with the exotic and symbolic landscapes which that "modern savage" Gauguin, drew from the South Sea islands and cut into wood blocks. The prints of Millet, the peasant-painter, contrast strangely with the brilliant and stimulating etchings of Forain and the "strictly disciplined irresponsibility" of Matisse's work. Pablo Picasso, whose artistic inventiveness Clive Bell considers of such importance as to place him among the European chefs d'école, Andre Dérain, the ranking power among the younger French painters, and the very Parisian Alexander Steinlen, appear in prints of marked individuality. Renoir, Rodin, Mary Cassatt—charming in her colored prints of women and children—Degas, Manet, and Pissarro, form the group midway between the classic and the modern print-makers. A word from David Keppel, published as an introduction to the catalogue, gives evidence of a return to the older forms of art. He writes: "In regard to these more modern men, I believe a visit to Paris today leaves one with the impression that the maddest moment has passed. How fleeting and ephemeral some of the phases were is evidenced by the fact that Picasso is still a young man, yet Picasso invented cubism and would appear to be already finished with it. I have seen recent drawings by him that were quite classic in type. The same may be said of much of Dérain's recent work." These observations were made last December; who knows how much water has passed under the lovely bridges that span the Seine since then?

At the Kennedy Galleries another opportunity to study the printed work of Degas and Forain is presented by the fine examples now on exhibition. The familiar aspects of Parisian life which Degas made so distinctively his own recurr in his prints with all the chasm and decorative appeal that his paintings and pastels reveal. Forain, like Seymour Haden, presents the unusual spectacle of a man at fifty-six taking up etching, seriously. In a year and a half he had etched 93 plates, an astonishing record. About one-third of these were based on incidents in the life of the Nazarene, of which the "Repas à Emmaus" shown here is one of the most impressive renderings of this scene since Rembrandt visualized it. Forain's line is so poignant and living that his plates will remain one of the most stimulating chapters in the history of etching.

Eighty-odd prints of Rembrandt make the print rooms at the Knoedler Galleries an especially inviting place just now. As in the case of the man who found new beauties in "Tristan and Isolde," after 80 performances, the great work of the masters bears the test of repeated scrutiny. The well-known portraits, allegorical plates, and landscapes shown here occur again and again whenever his collected etchings are shown, except for such rare plates as the "Landscape With a Milkman," a long, narrow print full of exquisite detail and unusual delicacy in the feathery foliage. From the collector's viewpoint the prints vary considerably in quality, but the "Windmill"—long believed to be the scene of the artist's birth—"St. Francis Beneath a Tree," "Jan Lutma," the portrait of the writing-master, Van Coppenol, with its amazing representation of a half-lit interior, "The Presentation in the Temple," and "Six's Bridge" are examples of Rembrandt's genius that stands out.

Etchings, drawings, and lithographs by Odilon Redon at the Weyhe Gallery form an exhibition of distinct appeal to the connoisseur. A mystic, inheriting artistically from Goya a strong leaning toward the grotesque, a modernist who has absorbed much of the broken and uneven style of the makers of "free versee," Redon appeals to a limited public who understand and appreciate the world which makes his background and environment. That these visions of the unfamiliar are powerful from both the imaginative and the decorative point of view is undeniable. His position is secure. A few portraits are drawn with a simple comprehension of character, notably that of the French painter, Maurice Denis.

R. F.

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Otto Kruger with Katherine Cornell, Winifred Lenihan, Haidee Wright, John L. Shine, Alan Birmingham.

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In the New York Success "SECRETS"
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

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This Week Tchekhoff's 'The Cherry Orchard'
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Peggy
The Big Sister of Irene"

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Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatised by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

DALY'S 63 St. Col. 1446. Ev. 8:30. Mt. Sat. MIDNIGHT PERF. WED. 11:45
"LIZA" "SWEEPS INTO PUBLIC FAVOR."—Eve. Journal.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evgs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Anne Nichols' Laughing Success "Abie's Irish Rose"

UNITED STATES' STEEL INDUSTRY FAIRLY BOOMING

Some Mills Booked to Capacity for Half the Year—More Labor Is Needed

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Special)—Some steel mills in the United States are completely booked through the first half of the year, and many are being compelled to turn away business.

Added to overflowing domestic business is the opportunity of selling steel to foreign nations because of the curtailing of steel-making in Europe because of the Ruhr troubles. However, Americans are only slightly interested in foreign business because it is with difficulty that domestic demand can be supplied at prices higher than obtained abroad.

The industry in general works at 36 per cent of capacity and would be operating close to 100 per cent if there were abundant labor. Operations of the United States Steel Corporation are 90 per cent of capacity.

Prices of the major products, bars, plates, and shapes last week advanced to 2¼ cents a pound, the high level reached last year when the twin strikes caused an acute shortage of steel.

Predictions are now made that 2.40 cents a pound will be reached.

Shortage in Some Lines

An acute shortage in semi-finished steel has developed. In the last five months the United States Steel Corporation, which usually makes all of its own material, has been forced into the open market and has bought 200,000 tons for converting into finished forms. Although semi-finished was $38.50 a ton a week ago, the absolute minimum price today is $40, and it might be difficult to get it at that. One official said he would not sell crude steel at $100 a ton because every bit is needed for its own use.

Of considerable market importance was the statement of Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation that steel prices will go higher. This was official confirmation of views already held by the majority of buyers. On the major products the corporation has not advanced prices to the levels of the independents. For instance, bars and shapes are still obtainable at 2.10 cents, Pittsburgh, and plates at 2.20 cents, but this concern cannot make deliveries much sooner than four months.

Production figures for January reflect the heavy rate of operations. Steel ingot output showed the third largest monthly increase in the last three years and the production of 3,251,694 tons for the 30 companies reporting to the American Iron and Steel Institute was the second greatest figure for the last three years. At the January rate the yearly rate for all companies would be 44,594,660 tons, whereas the record yearly output was 45,000,000 tons in 1917.

Iron Output Greater

Pig-iron production increased 4600 tons daily in January. The total output was 3,299,600 tons. There was a net gain of nine active furnaces, total in blast at the first of this month being 262. A significant feature was the fact that the steel makers' blast furnaces gained 4812 tons daily, while the strictly merchant furnaces lost 210 tons daily. This shows that the gain in iron production simply went into increased steel making and there was even less pig iron to retail among the foundries.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper metal has advanced to a new high price of 15½c a pound for delivered electrolytic. The advance of ⅛c was accomplished in the midst of comparative quiet demand which bespeaks the underlying strength of the market. Purchases are chiefly domestic, very little foreign, and the consumption of the metal is unusually heavy, there being an especial demand for copper wire.

A peculiar feature in lead is that East St. Louis prices are higher than those at New York, although the former is the producing center. The reason is the heavy importations of Mexican lead into the New York district. New York prices range from 8@8.15c a pound, and those at East St. Louis from 8¼@8.20c. Present demand is quiet but shipments against old orders are heavy.

Zinc shows weakness only by comparison with the other metals. Prompt metal can be had at 7.05c, East St. Louis, but April material at 6.90c. There is still a shortage of the metal, and prices cannot go much lower. The big demand for galvanized sheets will send galvanizers into the market on a large scale before long.

Tin at 40⅜c a ton is nearly at the high record for the last three years. American consumption of tin is very heavy, particularly among tin plate makers.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES LOWER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The retail cost of food in 16 out of 19 cities surveyed declined from one-half of 1 per cent to 4 per cent during the period from Dec. 15, 1922, to Jan. 15, 1923, the Labor Department announced. Three cities showed increases up to 1 per cent. For the year period, however, 15 of the 19 cities registered increases ranging from one-half of 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

SUGAR SHORTAGE PREDICTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Raw sugar moved up to 4 5-16 cents a pound, Saturday, a new high level for the present movement, and about equal to the high record of the last two years, on an announcement by the United States Department of Commerce of a shortage of 250,000 tons in the world supply, which aggravated an already acute situation in the sugar market.

CONTINENTAL CAN'S YEAR

Continental Can Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a surplus after depreciation and federal taxes of $3,161,603, equivalent after preferred dividends to $7.97 a share on 360,000 shares no par common, compared with $811,004, or $3.75 a share in 1921.

GRAIN EXPORT FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Grain exports from the United States last week totaled 6,649,000 bushels as compared to 6,734,000 bushels for the week previous.

HOLIDAY ON EXCHANGE

The New York Stock Exchange and other leading stock exchanges of the United States are closed today in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday.

STEADY PROGRESS OF DYE INDUSTRY

Practically Independent of German Imports—Tariff Legislation Benefits

"So well has the American dyestuff industry progressed since its beginning about six years ago, that the large consumers of colors in the United States would scarcely feel the complete stoppage of importation of German dyes that may result from the Ruhr occupation by France," said Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States, at a meeting of the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society in Boston. "The dyestuff industry in this country," he continued, "stimulated by the urgent needs of the World War, when German colors were not available, has grown to a point where it is now strong enough to insure against any actual needs through failure to secure foreign made colors.

"The economic struggle now in progress between France and Germany will probably shut off all exports of German colors. With the Ruhr Basin isolated, thereby shutting off the coal necessary to generate power and also the supply of raw materials essential in the production of colors; with transportation seriously interrupted throughout the Rhine territory which is the center of the German dye and chemical industry, and with labor more or less unsettled while the French troops are occupying that section of Germany, the dyestuff and chemical business must, perforce, be seriously restricted, unless an agreement is reached between the two nations without delay.

"The American textile manufacturer has, perhaps, not realized what a difficult position he would be in during the next few months, were conditions in the dyestuffs industry the same now as they were in 1916, when the Allied blockade of German ports cut off all German exports. I feel sure, however, that the textile manufacturer, in the background of his mind, understood and appreciated the great benefits to be derived from mutual co-operation between his industry and that of the supplier of his necessary material, namely the organic chemical industry.

"There have been two changes in conditions recently, which give promise of increased stability for the future. First, Congress has passed tariff legislation, the clear intent of which was permanent protection for the American industry. In the second place, the Act of 1922 gives to the manufacturer certain definite rights regarding protest in case he feels he is being injured through undervaluation. Fortunately, information necessary for guidance in determining whether injury is being done will be available soon, through monthly itemized statements of imports to be issued by the Department of Commerce."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal Rate	5%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	4½	4½
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	5@5½	5@5½
Individual cus col loans	5½	5½

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	63⅝c	63⅝c
Bar silver in London	30 1-16d	30 1-16d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1⅛	1⅛
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅞@4⅛%
30@60 days	3⅞@4⅛
Under 30 days	3⅞@4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	8	Madrid	5½
Berlin	12	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	8
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	5
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7		

Clearing House Figures

Clearing House Figures, Boston

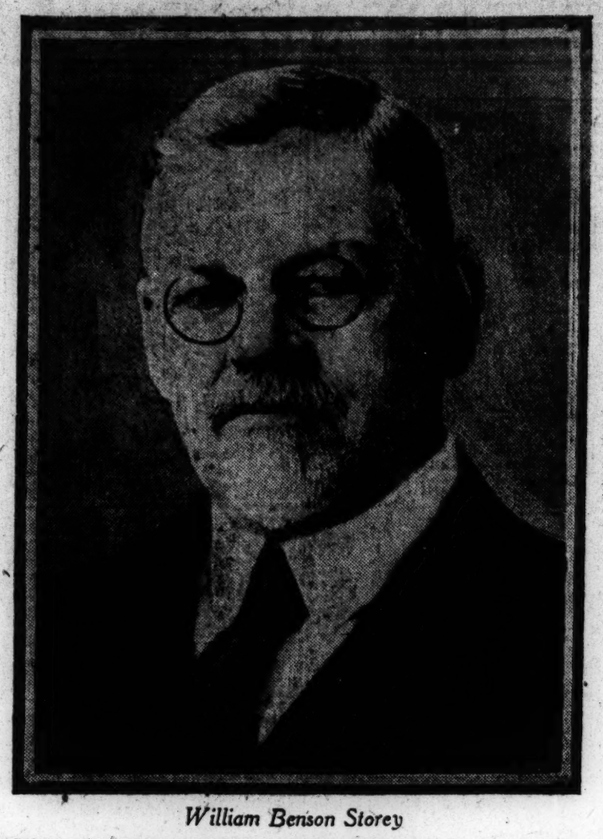
Exchanges	$62,000,000
Year ago today	39,000,000
Balances	32,000,000
Year ago today	18,000,000
F. R. bank credit	81,978,503

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅝	$4.68⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅜	4.8648
Francs	.0629	.0621½	.193
Guilders	.3940	.3946	.402
*Marks	.038	.0348	.238
Lire	.0482	.0482½	.193
Swiss francs	.1878	.1876	.193
Pesetas	.1866	.1564	.193
Belgian francs	.0846	.0847	.193
*Kronen Aus.)	.014	.014	.2026
Sweden	.2650	.2647	.268
Denmark	.1850	.1860	.268
Norway	.1845	.1845	.268
Greece	.0120	.0113½	.193
Argentina	.844	.844	.9648
*Poland	.029	.028	.2280
Hungary	.0004	.0004	.2030
Servia	.0086	.0085	.2030
Finland	.0263	.0262	.1930
Czechoslovakia	.0298	.0296	.2026
Rumania	.0049	.0048	.1930
Portugal	.045	.045	1.08
Shanghai	.71¾	.71¼	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5285	.5284	.7800
Bombay	.3195	.3196	.4566
Yokohama	.4845	.4845	.4984
Brazil	.1150	.1150	.3244
Uruguay	.83	.827⅛	1.0342
Chile	.1240	.124	.3650
Peru	4.12	4.12	4.8685

*Cents a thousand.



William Benson Storey

WILLIAM BENSON STOREY, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, who will be the guest of honor and chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New England at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tomorrow night, began his career with the road as an axman. He became head of the system Jan. 1, 1920, following the retirement of E. P. Ripley.

Mr. Storey is a native of California. Early in 1866 his family took up their residence in Colfax, Placer County, Cal., a small railroad town on the Central Pacific. Here Mr. Storey attended the public schools until he went to Oakland, Cal., where he attended high school. His father was express and stage agent at Colfax, this place being a transfer point for passengers to the various mining towns which were connected with Colfax by stage. He assisted his father out of school hours in handling the express business and transfer stages to these various points.

While attending Oakland High School he earned money doing chores. During the vacation of 1876 he obtained employment with an engineering party working on construction of the Berkeley Branch Railroad. He passed entrance examinations to the University of California at Berkeley in 1877, but immediately obtained employment with an engineering party on the Central Pacific and worked as a rodman until August, 1878.

From 1878 to 1881 he attended the University of California as a student in the mechanical engineering course, graduating with the degree of Ph. B. After finishing college he returned to railroad work, and during the next 13 months held various positions connected with the construction work on several roads.

From 1893 to 1895 he was assistant engineer for the California Debris Commission, which was composed of army officers having charge of hydraulic mining in California. For two years he served as chief engineer and general superintendent of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railway, with headquarters at San Francisco. In 1897 or 1898 this road was acquired by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

From 1900 to 1906 he was chief engineer, with headquarters at Topeka, of what now comprises the eastern and western lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. In 1906 he was transferred to Chicago and became chief engineer of the Atchison system. He continued in this position until 1909, when he was made vice-president in charge of construction. The next year his duties were extended to include operation as well as construction, and from that date until 1918 he remained in that position. In the latter year he was made federal manager of the road under the United States Railroad Administration, and on Jan. 1, 1920, became president.

BANKING SYSTEM IS SOLVING ITS MANY PROBLEMS

In Annual Report Comptroller Crissinger Says Progress Is Satisfactory

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Comptroller of the Currency D. R. Crissinger, discussing questions of domestic import, in his annual report just issued, declares that the banking institutions of the United States have made satisfactory progress through the period of deflation and liquidation that necessarily followed the war-time expansion of credit and inflation. The banking system, he says, has justified the confidence reposed in it, although there are some difficult banking questions confronting the country. The most difficult of these, the comptroller reports, have been produced by the depressed conditions which characterized agriculture in the last few years.

The areas where the bad farming conditions have developed serious banking problems are few and appear only as a slight blemish to the whole fabric of economic improvement which the comptroller finds existing in most every section of the Nation. There has been a general improvement even in agriculture, according to the comptroller, but he notes that betterment in conditions in farming communities has not quite kept pace with improvements in other lines of business and commerce.

Reflects Farmers' Status

"To state the matter broadly," the report goes on, "it may be said that the development of banking conditions within the year, and their present status, quite generally and accurately reflect the agricultural conditions of the country. That is, the greatest improvement in banking conditions is found in sections where there has been most improvement in the agricultural, or in those where the general business position is least dependent upon the prosperity and progress of agriculture."

The banking situation, taken as a whole, however, is described by the comptroller as filled with "cheerful prospect." He predicts continued improvement in all phases of agriculture with a consequent greater return in profit to those who supply the raw food products of the Nation.

Commenting upon conditions as they have developed since the war, Mr. Crissinger says that it is a rather striking commentary on the unwisdom of many of the most trusted economic theories that so many of the anticipations which were almost universally entertained during the war have proved to be erroneous.

He calls attention to the wide belief during the war that the restoration of peace would see a vast accumulated deficit in the world's shipping capacity. This belief, he says, was held partly because of the destruction of cargo craft during hostilities and partly because it was believed that depleted stores and empty shelves would constitute a vacuum to which goods would be attracted in all parts of the world.

Economic Theories in Error

"We know now," he adds, "that these anticipations were strangely in error, and that following the industrial and merchandising boom which for a short time followed the conclusion of peace, there has been instead an almost utterly unanticipated shrinkage in the demand for seagoing tonnage.

"Very plainly, in this time of political, economic, and financial uncertainty, the different countries have been thrown back upon their own domestic resources to supply their various requirements, to an extent not formerly believed to be possible. There of course has been a great shrinkage in consumption, and therefore in demand; but along with this there has undoubtedly been developed in most countries a determined effort to reduce the requirement for imported articles of whatever kind, in order to bring the trade balance more nearly to a favorable basis."

Discussing the work of the banking system further, the comptroller says it must be admitted that there is some disappointment in the fact that the federal reserve system has not attracted to it more of the banking institutions of the country. Without derogating its "splendid service," the comptroller believes that the work and the functions of the system always must be kept in mind and that wise liberality as a contining policy in dealing with the national banks should be perpetuated to insure the fullest benefits from the banking business as an industry. Only such a policy, he says, will assure sufficient strength and substance to enable the federal reserve system to do its work of financial mobilization and equilibration.

BITUMINOUS COAL CHEAPER

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—Bituminous coal prices have come down 50 to 75 cents a ton, and within the last two weeks double that amount. Better grades of steam coal, which were selling as high as $5.50 are now offered at $4 to $4.25, while cheaper grades are quoted $3 to $3.25.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 12—Consols for money here today were 56¾. Grand Trunk ½, De Beers 13½, Rand Mines 3. Money 2 per cent; discount rates—short and three months' bills 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

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BONDS GAIN IN CHICAGO MARKET

Investment Houses Report Record Interest on Part of Public —Political Change Helps

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (Special)—Bond trading thus far for this year is the greatest in the history of local investment houses. Sales in January are estimated as three times as large as January 1922. The market has held firm under an abnormal supply of securities and the absorptive power of the investing public has been a source of amazement.

This extraordinary broadening of investment demand is attributed to a combination of increased earning-power and greater thrift. The swelling of savings accounts noted in the last quarter of 1922 was a forerunner of security buying and does much to explain the enlarged volume of funds available for investment.

Savings deposits increased more than $40,000,000 between Sept. 15, 1922, and the end of the year, and it is supposed that there was a corresponding army of persons not content with the 3 per cent interest which is the limit paid by local savings banks.

Offerings of securities in January, of which the local field took more than its customary share, included 73 issues of bonds, notes, and certificates and 15 issues of preferred and common stocks, a total for all classes of $768,292,500, which compares with 59 issues involving $310,958,500 for the corresponding month a year ago.

The outstanding feature of the Chicago security markets last week was a boom in the bonds of the traction companies. This seems to have been based almost altogether on improvement in the local political situation so far as it concerns the interests of the car lines.

The passing of the political element which for several years has used the five-cent fare cry for its own purposes is another point in favor of investors.

The bonds of the local street car companies amount to $150,000,000 or more, and are widely distributed.

Chicago City and Connecting Railway 5s are up 10 points to 57, in a week. Chicago Railway 5s A show an advance of 7 points to 66 and the Bs 6 points to 50. Chicago City Railway first 5s advanced 4½ points. South Side Elevated 4½s show an advance of 3 points.

The traction stocks, the prices of which are near the vanishing point, also show improvement of a point or two.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS SHOWS INCREASE

The production of steel ingots in January may be estimated at approximately 3,700,000 tons, or at a rate of nearly 44,500,000 a year. This is based on a report of the American Iron & Steel Institute, which shows 30 companies, which in 1921 made 37½ per cent of the country's total output, produced 3,251,694 tons, compared with 2,779,890 in December.

January production of the 30 companies was the largest since March, 1920, when they turned out 3,299,049 tons. January production statistics also indicate steel furnace operations during that month were at 85 per cent, or slightly higher than had been reported.

February production so far has been at a somewhat higher rate than January's, but a decrease in the output for February is nevertheless likely because of shortness of the month.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co	..	95
Arkwright Mills	60	..
Barnard Mfg Co	125	..
Border City Mfg Co	107	112
Bourne Mills	145	..
Chace Mills	..	125
Charlton Mills	120	..
Cornell Mills	170	..
Davis Mills	..	116
Davol Mills	..	127½
Fall River Elec Light Co	132	..
Flint Mills	..	170
Granite Mills	..	118
King Philip Mills	172½	185
Laurel Lake Mills pfd	100	..
Laurel Lake Mills com	55	..
Lincoln Mfg Co	105	..
Mechanic Mills	125	140
Narragansett Mills	125	140
Osborn Mills	107	..
Parker Mills com	50	..
Pilgrim Mills com	125	..
Pilgrim Mills pfd	105	..
Pocasset Mfg Co	88	95
Sagamore Mfg Co	275	300
Seaconnet Mills	..	50
Shove Mills	..	97½
Stafford Mills	..	125
Stevens Mfg Co	140	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	165
Union Cotton Mfg Co	165	..
Wampanoag Mills	105	..
Weetamoe Mills	100	107

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Mar.	15.30	....	....	15.40	15.16
May	15.21	....	....	15.25	15.03
July	14.96	....	....	15.00	14.78
Oct.	13.79	....	....	13.85	13.66
Dec.	....	....	....	13.52	13.33
Jan.	....	....	....	13.42	13.23

Spots 15.81, up 7 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 6000 bales.

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E. I. DU PONT CONCERN HAS A GOOD RECOVERY

Net Earnings $13,254,000 After Debt Interest — Industrial Conditions Improving

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9—The annual report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for 1922 shows a marked recovery from the depression of 1920-21, a strong financial position, and a decided improvement in industrial conditions generally.

The net earnings were $13,254,000, and, after providing for interest on funded debt, there remained $9,445,000 available for dividends, which amount was in excess of cash dividend disbursements.

The company earned its bond interest requirements more than four times; earnings available for dividends were more than twice the debenture stock dividend requirements.

Assets Nearly $260,000,000

The total assets shown are $259,673,000, of which current assets amounted to $62,993,000. Current liabilities were $9,225,000; funded debt in hands of the public (including bonds of subsidiary companies) $33,576,000; capital stock, $163,472,000; minority interests in subsidiary companies, $2,901,000; reserves, $12,844,000, leaving surplus at the end of the year applicable to parent company common stock of $37,652,000.

Current assets exceeded current liabilities by $53,700,000, the ratio being nearly seven to one.

During the year a 50 per cent stock dividend was paid in common stock, thus capitalizing $31,682,000 of accumulated surplus. This capitalizing of surplus, together with the purchase by the company during the year of $3,449,000 par value of its 7½ per cent 10-year bonds in addition to former purchases of $773,000, and the fact that there existed in subsidiary companies at the beginning of the year nearly $3,000,000 of surplus applicable to du Pont stock, heretofore not so reported, further strengthens the position of the company's securities.

The balance sheet of the company indicates that its debenture stock is in an exceptionally strong position, there being approximately $300 of net assets behind each share of such stock.

Sales Gain Slightly

The net sales in 1922 amounted to $71,956,000, of which industrial sales of parent company were $60,400,000, compared with $51,587,000 in 1921, when industries into which many du Pont products enter as basic supplies were at a low ebb. These figures, however, do not show the full extent of the recovery, because of the lower unit price level ruling over 1922 as compared with 1921; also the coal strike which greatly restricted the sales of explosives for coal mining purposes undoubtedly delayed the revival in the commercial explosives business, which business comprises some 40 per cent of the total sales of the parent company alone for the year.

Securities held for permanent investment amount to $89,468,000. This includes the company's holdings of General Motors common stock.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT ASSESSED

It is understood on good authority that the assessment on Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock will be $35 a share.

For this $35 assessment the stockholders will receive 62½ per cent in new 6 per cent refunding collateral bonds of the new company and 37½ per cent in 6 per cent preferred stock.

Public Utility Earnings

LEXINGTON UTILITIES

December—	1922	1921
Gross	$88,659	$84,228
Net	37,140	40,409
Surplus	24,885	28,154
Gross—year	1,117,993	1,092,078
Net	492,781	505,382
Surplus	345,721	358,332

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED

	1922	1921
Oper revenues	$2,039,530	$1,980,871
Taxes	111,422	99,400
Oper income	518,796	530,032
Other income	76,584	44,644
Gross income	595,381	574,677
Net corp income	55,814	55,829
Rev passengers	39,808,509	38,307,729

GASOLINE PRICES

The upward trend of crude oil and its derivatives is discussed in an interesting article in this week's
INVESTOR & TRADER

The increasing demand for gasoline has greatly stimulated and increased production. The effect of these advancing prices in the revenue of a number of Standard and independent oils traded on the New York Curb Exchange is discussed.

This week's issue will also contain a special article on the copper market, late news and developments on many of the active issues.

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grow to $4,000.00 in 20 years and to $15,000.00 in 40 years. You will agree that it is a great injustice to yourself to be satisfied with 6% when a 7% bond is just as safe.

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NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Price range for week ended February 10, 1923

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
26300 Acme Coal	.70	.63	.68	+.01
25000 Acme Pack	.20	.19	.20	—.04
100 Aluminum Co	21½	21½	21½	— ½
100 Aluminum pr	101	101	101	+1
1700 Amal Leather	17½	16	15	—2
260 Am G & El	173	165	170	
300 Am Hawaiian	18¾	18¾	18¾	
100 Am Hawaiian	34½	33¾	34½	
900 A Gas&Ewl	35	33¾	34¾	—3
20 Am Lt&Tr	137	137	137	
200 Am Writ Pap	3¼	3¼	3½	
1300 Armour prwi	99¾	99	99¾	+ ¼
2400 Arnold, Con	31	19¾	30	+1
16500 Atlantic Rru	2	1⅞	1⅞	
125 Bordens Con	115	113¾	115	—1¼
200 Brit Int Cor A	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
200 Brit Int Cor B	13	13	13	
6100 Bklyn City Ry	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
14600 Buddy Buds	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1000 Campb Sp pf	109¾	107½	109	+1
2900 Car Light	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
100 Cellul'd Co pf	110	107½	109	
700 Central Rib M	27½	26¾	27¼	+2¼
35200 Cent C I Pipe	14¾	11¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
4300 Cent Ter Sug	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
300 Cent T Sug pf	3¾	3	2½	
200 Charcoal I pf	4½	4	4	— ⅜
14500 Chl Nipple	41	30	30	+ ⅛
400 Cleveland A	30½	30	30	
110 Colorado Pow	24¼	22¾	24¼	
300 Columbia Mot	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
3000 Columb Emer	.32	.31	.31	
13100 Col Carb ctf	42½	41	41	
6000 Cuyamel Fruit	63½	60¼	62	+1⅜
11100 Cox Cash Strs	7¼	5¾	6¼	+1
8500 Cub Dom Sug	10⅜	7	9¾	+2⅝
500 Curtiss Aero	5	5	5	
900 Cur Aero pf	23	20⅞	23	+2
200 D L & W Coal	83½	82¾	82¾	—1⅛
200 Dort Motor	6	6	6	
1900 Dubiier C & R	6¼	6	6¼	
70600 Durant Motor	63¼	48½	61¼	+9¼
11600 do Ind	15½	14	17	
1300 Federal Tel	6	5	5	
83000 Fleischmann	33¼	33⅜	38¼	+4¾
220 Ford Mot Can	416½	403	416½	+14½
4300 Gardner Mot	15¼	12¾	14⅞	+2
500 Garland S S	15	7	7	
755 Gil Saf Raz	278	271	275	+3
14100 Glen Alden	71¾	69½	71⅞	+2⅜
27300 Goodyear Tire	16¼	10⅝	16¼	+5⅝
16800 do pf	50½	33¼	49½	+12
1000 Gt West Sug	35	34	35	+ ¾
200 Hall Signal	3	3	3	
5200 Hayes Wheel	39	35¾	36½	—1½
10700 Heyden Chem	2¼	2	2	
2900 Hydrox Corp	24¼	22¾	23⅝	+1¾
5400 do pf	97¼	96½	97¼	+ ¾
500 Hock Val Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1500 Hudson Co pf	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+1⅜
11200 Hudson & Man	12½	9⅝	11⅞	
300 do pf	47	47	47	
500 Indust Fibre	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
1600 Intercon Rub	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
400 Kuppenheimer	27	27	27	+1
100 Lape T B I pf	2	2	2	
600 Lehigh Pow S	19½	18	19¼	
100 Libby MNell n	7	7	7	
200 Lucey Mfg	14	16	13¼	—1¾
1700 Lupton Pub	16	13¾	16½	+ ½
1060 Manhattan Tr	30	30	30	
1600 Marlin Firear	5¼	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
200 Motor Wheel	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
3900 Mesabi Iron	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
8100 Mercer Motors	3½	3¼	3¼	—1⅛
22500 Merc M V T ctf	2⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3900 Mesabi Iron	11	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
8500 Nat D Stores	36¾	33⅜	34⅜	+1⅛
4000 Nat D Stor pf	100	100	100	
300 Nat Leather	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
17700 Natl Sup Co	63½	55¾	63½	+7⅜
8200 Nef Fic Pub	9⅝	7½	9⅝	+2⅜
20 N O L & P pf	62	62	62	
130 New Jer Zinc	172	170	170½	— ½
200 N Y tel pf	111	110¾	111	— ⅛
100 N Y Trans	26	26	26	
3700 N Y Canners	30¼	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
5500 Oscelda Corp	15	13½	14¾	— ⅝
100 Paige Det M	14	14	14	
400 Pattern Typw	7¼	7	7	
1100 Peerless Motor	77	74	77	+2⅝
100 Perfection Tire	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100 Phila Elec pf	30½	30½	30½	
600 Phoenix Hosry	43¾	43¾	43¾	
1800 do pf	103¾	101½	101½	— ¼
2100 Prima Radio	.70	.55	.60	+.05
1800 Pyrene Mfg	10½	9¾	9¾	—1⅛
14400 Radio	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15800 do pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
2200 Reo Mot Tr	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4400 Repetti Candy	2	1⅞	1⅞	+10
4600 Rep Rubber	.45	.35	.45	
2600 Rosenbaum Gr	52	51	51	
100 SaguenayPr pf	1½	1½	1½	
17000 S Coal & Iron	.32	.30	.31	
16 S Cal Edison	109	109	109	
700 Stand Gs & El	24	23	23¾	— ¼
300 Stand Mot	20¾	18	18¾	—1⅛
6200 Stutz Mot	19	18¼	107	—1
1100 Swift Int	19	18¼	107	—1
210 Swift & Co	108¾	107	107	— ¼
1700 Tech Prod	8	8	8	— ⅜
400 Tenn El Pow	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
200 Tenn El P 2 pf	45	44½	45	+1⅜
200 Tim Det AX	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
450 Todd Ship	59½	58½	59½	+ ⅛
5400 U S Lt & H	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
4600 U S Lt & H pf	114	114	114	+ ⅛
100 U S Met Caps	.50	.50	.50	
4400 Un Ret Candy	5¼	5	5	
1100 U R S Can St	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
5100 Un Shoe Mach	54¾	50¾	54¾	+4⅛
2400 Wayne Coal	2¾	2	2¼	
100 Willy Cor 1 pf	8½	6¼	8½	+ ⅜
200 Wil C 1 pf ctf	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
700 Yale & Towne	62½	60	62½	+2½
8200 Yel Cab N Y	165	100	130	

STANDARD OILS

3500 Anglo-Am Oil	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
3600 At'antic Lobos	6¾	5⅝	6¼	— ⅛
260 Buckeye P L	93	92	93	+ ½
10 Chesebro Mfg	228	228	228	
1600 Contl Oil	42	38¾	42	+2½
68 Crescent P L	47	46½	47	+1½
1600 Cumber P L	112	109	110¼	+ ½
240 Eureka P L	111	108½	110	+ 2
5300 Galena S O	70	58¾	69½	+10
23500 Humble Oil	38	34¾	38	+3¼
6025 Imp Oil Can	119	116	118¾	—1½
295 Illinois P L	171	168	168½	—1½
715 Indiana P L	96	96	96½	+ ⅜
29900 Inter Pet	22½	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
710 Magnolia	163	160½	162	+3
3400 Natl Trans	29	28	29	+ ½
285 N Y Transit	135	134	135	+ ½
30 Northern P L	105	105	105	
1210 Ohio Oil	27½	27	27⅞	+ ⅜
960 Prairie O & G	237	230	237	+9
2035 Prairie P L	115	110	115	+4
40 Solar Ref w i	185	183	183	+1
1420 South P L	116	110	115	+6
360 South P Oil	180	174	179	+4
90 Southw Penn	80	78	80	
166300 S O of Ind	65½	62¾	65¼	+2¼
7000 S O Kansas	46⅞	43⅜	46½	+4½
6800 S O of Ky	96¼	90¼	95¾	+5¾
80 S O of Neb	228	225	227	+3
18700 S O of N Y	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ⅜
100 S O of Ohio	305	298	305	
310 Swan & Finch	39	35	39	
45400 Vaeuum Oil	49	45½	49	+ ⅜

INDEPENDENT OILS

9000 Allen Oil	.35	.30	.32	+4
15000 Allied Oil	.17	.10	.15	+2
1400 Ark Nat Gas	8¾	7⅛	8	+ ½
100 Atlantic Gulf	6	6	6	
15800 Boston Wyom	.32	.30	.31	+.01
200 Brit ConOfGas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
5700 Carib Synd	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
1090 Cities Service	188½	182½	188½	+6½
2900 do "B" ctfs	19¼	18¾	19¼	+1½
2400 do pf	69	68¾	69	
100 Colombian Sy	1¼	3¾	4	
4200 Creole Syn	.03	.02	.03	
2000 Cushing Petr	.23	.19	.21	+ .02
47000 Eng Petro	.22	.14	.14¾	
400 Equity Pet pf	14¾	.86	.88	+ .08
57100 Federal Oil	.93	.77	.81	+1¼
6800 Fensland	1¾	17¾	18¼	+1¼
18900 Gilliland Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
29800 Glenrock Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
1400 Granada Oil	3	2¾	3	
15800 Gulf Oil	60	57¾	58	—1
600 Harris Cons	.17	.12	.13	—.01
8000 Hudson Oil	.14	.31	.33	—1
13000 Keystone R	.34	2	3	
5300 Kirby Pet	3	.03	.03	
5000 Lance Creek	.03	.70	.71	+.01
3000 Latin Am Oil	.72	.85	.87	+.07
2300 Liv'gston Pet	.88	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3100 Lowry Oil	1¾	.94	.99	+.04
8700 Lyons Pet	1.00	7	7	+2¾
4400 Mammoth Oil	56	53½	55¾	+3⅛
100 Marine Oil	5	11¾	12½	+ ⅜
19800 Maracaibo Oil	12	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
200 Margay Oil	1¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9100 Marland Mex	3½	2⅞	10¾	+ ⅛
5700 Merritt Oil	10¾	9½	1⅜	
187100 Mexico Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—.03
17000 Midwest Tex	1⅛	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
2000 Mount Gulf	1⅛	17	18	+1
8400 Mount Prod	18	13	14¾	+1¾
197200 Mut Oil ctf	14¾	40½	40½	— ⅜
500 New Eng Fuel	42½	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
400 N Mx & Ar Ld	3½	14¾	16	+ ⅛
800 N Y Oil	16	.25	.28	—.02
179000 Noble Oil	.16	.65	.68	—.02
1500 Noble Oil pf	.70	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
42000 Omar Oil	1¼	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
9600 Penn Beaver	3¾	18	18	+ ⅛
300 Penn Mx Fuel	19	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
3600 Pennok Oil	10¾	1	1	
100 Prod & Refin	1	.16	.16	+.01
6000 Red Banks	.16	.15	.16	+.01
8900 Ryan Cons	6¼	21¾	23¾	+1⅜
5700 Salt Creek	22¾	10¾	11¾	+1⅛
2100 Salt Crk Cons	11¾	1	1	
11900 Sapulpa Ref	3½	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
400 Savoy Oil	3¾	3½	3½	
8800 Seaboard O&G	3¾	.07	.07	
80000 South P & R	.09	16	17½	+1
22400 So States Oil	18	.50	.65	+.20
199600 Texon O & L	.86	11½	11½	+ ⅛
100 Tidal Osage	11½	.94	.96	—.03
11200 Turman Oil	.99	.23	.23	
1000 West States	.23	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
57900 Wilcox	9¼	10⅝	11	—.01
7000 Y Oil & Gas	.11	.10	.11	

MINING

380 Al-Br Col Met	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
700 Alvarado Min	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
8000 Am Command	.09	.08	.08	
300 A-A Corp SA	25	25	25	
12400 Ariz Globe	.48	.15	.48	+ .33
5000 Belcher Ext	.05	.01	.02	
41000 Big Ledge	.02	.02	.02	
1600 Bison Gold	.25	.10	.14	+ .04
4000 Black Hawk	.14	.07	.07	—.01
2000 Booth Min	.07	.09	.10	—.01
47000 B & Mont Cor	.19	2¾	3¾	— ⅛
1500 Calaveras M	3	.11	.11	
500 Cal & Jerome	.14	.02	.02	
32000 Canada Cop	.03	.02	.02	
97000 Candelaria M	.32	2	2¾	— ⅛
680 Canario	2¾	.03	.03	
1000 Cons Aris	.03	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
12200 Cons Cop M	.08	.13	.13	+ .03
30000 Con New U	.12	5	5	+ ½
3800 Conti Mines	5	.07	.07	
14000 Crackerjack	.08	.11	.11	—.01
33900 Cortez Silver	1¾	2⅝	2⅝	
600 Cresson Gold	.22	.70	.70	—.03
2000 Crown Res	.72	.12	.12	+.01
5700 Dean Cons	.12	.85	.87	+ .06
1000 Divide Ext	.79	1⅞	1⅞	
1800 Dol Esperanz	2	.73	.79	+ .06
7700 Dryden Gold	.79	.37	.37	
1000 Dundee Ariz	.37	.03	.03	
1000 El Salvador	.03	.04	.04	
4000 Ely Cons	.05	.03	.03	
5900 Emma Silver	.04	.27	.27	—.05
86000 Eureka Croes	.32	.44	.50	+.10
1000 Forty-nine Mn	.11	.70	.70	+.10
106500 Fortuna	.55	.20	.22	—.03
200 Gasden	.70	.02	.02	—.02
17000 Gold Blue Bell	.02	.09	.09	—.01
7000 Gold Cons	.10	.63	.65	+.01
10400 Gold Coin	.65	.19	.20	
3050000 Gold Deep	.23	.26	.27	
614000 Gold Develop	.34	.41	.58	+.02
85000 Gold Jackpot	.52	.87	.88	—.1
207800 Goldfield Flor	.76	.03	.04	+.01
14000 Goldfield Oro	.04	.07	.07	
1000 Green Monster	.07	.08	.10	+.01
12000 Hard Shell	.11	.05	.06	
12000 Harmill Div	.06	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2500 Hecla Mining	8½	.48	.56	+ .07
22400 Henrietta Sil	.56	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
26100 Hilltop Min	1¼	12¾	13¾	+1⅜
4100 Hollinger	13¾	2⅞	3¼	+.01
4900 Howe Sound	3¼	.31	.35	+.02
93000 Independ Ld	.35	.30	.31	+.01
7000 Iron Blossom	.32	2¼	2¼	
900 Jer Verde Div	2¼	.05	.05	—.01
3000 Jim Butler	.05	.08	.08	+.01
2000 Jumbo Extens	.08	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
100 Kerr Lake	3¼	.07	.07	+.03
37000 Kewanas Min	.07	.03	.03	
1000 Knox Divide	.03	.25	.30	
11000 La Rose Min	.30	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
100 Lake Shore	3¾	.08	.08	—.02
13000 Lone Star	.07	.17	.18	
4000 McKin Dar	.18	.06	.06	+.01
1000 McNamara M	.06	.02	.04	
24000 McN Crescent	.04	.08	.08	+.01
6000 Marsh Min	.08	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
1600 Mason Valley	2	.30	.30	+.09
51000 Mohican Cop	.30	.01	.01	—.01
14000 Morington	.02	.04	.04	
12000 Nabob Min	.04	.20	.24	—.01
77000 Natl Tin	.25	.12	.16	—.01
22000 Nev Ohpir	.17	.02	.02	+.01
17000 Nev S H	.07	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
5800 New Cornelia	18¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6100 New Dominion	3¾	.36	.47	+ .09
113000 N Y Porcupine	.47	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1541 Nipissing	6	.05	.05	+.01
13000 Nixon Nev	.08	.45	.48	
21000 Ohio Copper	.48	4½	4½	
100 Park Utah M	4½			

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
12700 Ray Herc M	1¼	1	1¼	
24000 Red Hills	.08	.06	.07	+.01
23000 Rex Cons	.08	.25	.28	+.02
57000 Richmd Cop	.20	.17	.18	
5000 Rochester Silv	.18	.03	.03	—.01
93000 Sandstorm K	.04	.04	.04	+.01
4000 San Toy	.04	.32	.39	+.06
14100 Silver M A	.40	.42	.45	
15000 Silversmith	.51	.43	.48	—.03
24000 Silver Queen	.48	.08	.08	
1000 Silver Pick	.08	.31	.31	—.03
14000 Simon Silver	.34	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1000 So Am P & G	2¾	4	4	
100 Southwest Met	4	.09	.12	+ .01
124000 Spearhead	.13	.25	.28	
5000 Standard Silv	.28	.06	.06	—.01
9000 Stewart Min	.07	.60	.62	—.01
10300 Success Min	.60	.11	.15	+.06
47000 SuperstitionM	.16	.08	.08	+.01
1000 Sutherland D	.08	.35	.37	—.03
17600 Teck Hughes	1.00	.65	.65	
2000 Temiskaming	.65	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2300 Tonopah Belm	1¾	.10	.10	
1000 Tonop C Bel	.10	.62	.70	+ .03
8390 Tonop Divide	.70	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9000 Tonopah Ext	3¾	3	3	—.08
6000 Tonopah Min	2⅞	.12	.15	+ .03
49000 Tri-Bullion	.16	.56	.60	+ .05
14900 Tuolumne	.55	.20	.22	+ .03
8000 U S Continent	.22	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3400 Unity Gold	3¼	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
19600 United Eastern	2¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
700 Un Verde Ex	27½	3	3	—.01
200 Utah Apex	3⅛	.02	.02	
10000 Victory	.03	1¾	1¾	
2100 West End C	1¾	.04	.04	
38000 West End Ex	.04	.42	.45	+ .05
77100 West Utah	.55	.05	.06	
8000 White Caps	.07	.02	.02	
1000 Yerrington	.02	.76	.80	+ .04

DOMESTIC BONDS

2000 Allied Pack 6s	71	70¼	71	
8000 Allied Pack 8s	81½	80	81½	+1½
$6000 Allum 7 '33	106½	105¾	106¼	
47000 Am Cot Oil 5s	90¼	85	90	
73000 Am G & El 6s	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	+ ⅛
6000 Am Lt & T 6s	110	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
19000 Am A&T 6s ww	101¼	101	101	
6000 Am R Coup 6s	89¾	89	89	
51000 Am R Mill 6s	100¼	100	100	
41000 AmT&T 6 '24	101	100¾	100¾	— ¼
1000 Am Thread 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅜
178000 Anac Cop 6s	102¾	101¼	101¼	
$3000 Anac 7s '29	103¾	103¾	103¾	
17000 Ang-AmO 7½s	108¾	103¾	103¾	
$60000 Arm & Co 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
201000 Arm&Co5½ wi	96	96	96	
115000 AtlG&WI 5	56¾	55	56	+2
11000 Beaver Brd 8s	65	67	100	
2000 BeaverPr 7½s	106½	106½	106½	
117000 BethStl 7s	103.105	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
49000 BethStl 7s '35	102¾	102¾	103	+2
10000 Bos & Me 6s	.93	90	93	+2
16000 Can N Ry E 7s	109	108	109	+1
1000 Can N Ry 5s	99	99	99	
5000 Can Pac 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
9000 Cent Stl 8s	106¾	106	106	— ½
10000 Char Iron 8s	94¼	94	94½	
2000 Cities Serv7B	124¾	124¾	124¾	
2000 Cities Serv7B	94	94	94	
10000 Cities Serv7C	95	94	93¾	+1¾
57000 Cities Serv7D	93¾	90½	93¾	+1¾
26000 Colum Graph8s	29	28	28	— ½
2000 Col Graph8s	23¾	23¾	23¾	
4000 Col Gr 8 ctf p c	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1⅞
25000 Cons GBalt5½	99¾	98¾	99¾	
37000 C G Balt 6s	103¾	102¾	103¾	+ ⅛
1000 C G Balt 7s	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
50000 Cons Tex 5s	100¼	99¾	100¼	+ ⅛
3000 Cop Exp 8'25	101¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
1000 Cub Tel 7½s	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
21000 Deere&Co 7½	108½	102¾	102¾	
41000 Det C Gas 6s	101	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
30000 Det Ed 6s w i	103¼	103	103	
72000 Dunlap T&R 8	95¾	95	95	
1000 FisherBod 8	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
1000 FisherBod 6'28	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
23000 Galena SO7s	105	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
6000 Gen Aspht8s	104	103¾	104	+ ⅛
21000 Gr Trunk6½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
76000 Gulf Oil 5s	97	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
21000 Hood Rub 7s	101¾	96	96½	
17000 I R T 8s '22	97¼	96½	96½	+1¼
17000 I R T 8s ctf	96½	85	85	
5000 Kan G&E 6s A	85¾	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
22000 K C P & L 5s	90¼	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
38000 Ken Cop 7s	105	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
16000 Lac Gas 7s	101	101	101	
33000 L McN&L 7s	103¾	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
3000 Lig-Win R 7s	108½	89	89½	+ ⅛
68000 Lou G & E 5s	89½	82¾	82¾	
47000 Mara Oil 7s	126¾	115	126	+3¼
101000 Manitoba 7s	102¾	97¾	103	+4¾
32000 Manitoba 7 w	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
2000 Morris 7½s	97¾	95¾	96½	+1
17000 Nat Acme 7½s	96¾	106	106	+ ⅛
16000 Nat G & E 5s	106	106	106	
2000 N Orleans P S	89¾	89¼	89¼	
4000 Nat Leath 8s	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
15000 NTC&SL 6 B	100¼	99¾	100	
51000 NTC&SL 6 C	100¼	99¾	100	
107000 Ohio Pwr 5s B	89¾	88¾	89¼	
31000 Penn P & L 5s	90	88¾	90	+ ⅛
1000 Phil El 6s	103½	103½	103½	—1½
4000 Phil El 5½s	101	100¾	100¾	
5000 Phil 7½s	124½	124	124	
12000 Phil 7½ ww	102	102	102	
113000 Pierce-A 7 s w	81½	77¾	77¾	—4¾
43000 P S C N J 7s	104¼	104	104¾	+ ⅛
12000 Robt Gair 7s	98¾	98¾	98¾	
3000 Sear-Roe 7'23	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
21000 Sh'sheen 7s	104¾	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
9000 Sheff Fr 7s	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
21000 Sloss-Sheff 6s	98¾	98	98¼	+ ⅛
13000 So Cal Ed 5	105	104¾	104¾	
12000 So Cal Edi 5	92½	91½	92¼	+ ⅛
24000 So Bell T 7s	102¾	102¼	102¼	
4000 S O N Y 7s	104½	104½	104½	
13000 S O N Y 7s '28	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
12000 S O N Y 7s	107½	106¾	107½	
20000 S O N Y 7s	108¼	108	108	
2000 S O N Y 7s '31	110	109¾	110	+1
90000 S O N Y 6s	107½	106¾	107	+1
9000 Sun Oil 7s	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
5000 Sun Oil 6s	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
5000 Sw & Co 7s '31	102¾	102¾	102¾	
201000 Swift & Co	93¾	92¼	93¾	+ ⅛
4000 Tid Osage 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
$8000 Un Oil Prod 8s	99¼	87¾	88	+1¼
20000 Un Ry H 7½s	105¾	104¾	105¼	+ ⅛
$5000 Vac Oil 7s	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ⅛
11000 Valvoline 7s	103½	103	103	

FOREIGN BONDS

185000 Argen 7s '23	100¼	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
100 French Gov 4s	40	40	40	
266000 King Neth 6s	99¼	97¾	99¾	+1⅜
10000 Mex Gov 3s	11	11	11	+ ⅛
82000 Mex Gov 4s	38¾	38	38	
500000 Mex Gov 5s	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
15000 Mex Gov 6s	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
20000 Rep Peru 8s	98	97	98	
18000 Russian 6½s	12	10	11	+1
79000 Russ 6½s ctfs	10½	10½	10½	+1
17000 Russian 5½s	10	10	10	
1000 Russ 5½s ctfs	10	10	10	
$3000 Swiss 5½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

Price range for week ended February 10, 1923

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net chge
940 Am Shipbldg	72	70	72	+2½
1150 Am F Svc pf	92¾	91	92	+1½
2245 Arm & Co pf	94	93	93	
515 do Del	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ½
280 Arm Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	
50 do pf	87	87	87	
25 BeaverBrd ctfsB	4	4	4	
7875 *Boone W Mills	48¾	45	45	—5
8030 do ris	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
75 Booth Fisheries	6¾	6	6	
11540 Borg & Beck	27	26	26¾	— ½
20 Bunte Bros	9	9	9	
25 do pf	93	93	93	— ¼
160

GREAT RACE ON PACIFIC COAST

Vancouver Leads but Is Pressed Close—Regina Holds First in Prairie League

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Drew	Pts
Vancouver	13	10	1	27
Seattle	13	11	0	26
Victoria	11	10	0	22

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 12 (Special)—The decision of the Pacific Coast Iockey Association, ordering the relay of Vancouver's last victory here, nd Victoria's defeat of Seattle here aturday combined to put the three teams almost on an even footing for the closing struggle of the season. Victoria is still 5 points below Vancouver and 4 below Seattle, and it has played three less games than either of the other coast teams, and has yet to meet the relatively weaker Prairie teams on Prairie ice. Unless Vancouver enters a severe slump from its present form it seems assured of a place in the coast playoff, so that Seattle and Victoria are battling now to eliminate each other from the finals. Seattle's defeat by Vancouver last Monday, its victory over Victoria Wednesday, and, finally, its fall here Friday, all indicate that there is almost nothing to choose between the coast teams.

The decision ordering the replaying of the Vancouver-Victoria game here Feb. 2, when Vancouver won by a doubtful overtime goal, was reached by the league directors at a meeting early this week. At this meeting Lester Patrick, Victoria manager, filed the first protest in the history of the league. He claimed that Vancouver's winning goal had been scored while the Victoria net was out of place and this claim was allowed. The game will be replayed here March 5, provided it affects the final playoff between the two leading teams.

Edmonton, the last of the Prairie teams to play on the coast will begin its coast series with Seattle Wednesday and next week Victoria will swing around the Prairie circle, an expedition which will largely determine the final result of the coast contest. If Victoria fails to take at least two of the Prairie games it can be safely counted out of the championship race.

PRAIRIE HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Drew	Pts.
Regina	12	7	0	24
Edmonton	11	7	1	23
Calgary	7	12	0	14
Saskatoon	5	14	2	12

While the coast teams were drawing closer together this week Regina and Edmonton were forging ahead of the Prairie League.

Saskatoon lost to Calgary on Saskatoon ice by the overwhelming score of 6 to 2, and fell before Regina at Regina by, 4 to 3. In a ragged game two days later. Simultaneously, Edmonton invaded Calgary and beat the home team, 6 to 3, after an hours hard play. By defeating Calgary on Friday Edmonton reached a place only one point behind the league-leading Regina capitals. Saskatoon showed a big improvement in form Friday, when it beat Regina in Saskatoon, 7 to 3, after LaLonde had shot three straight goals for Saskatoon in three minutes.

Canadiens Defeat World's Champions

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 11 (Special)—The Canadiens increased their margin over the St. Patricks in the National Hockey League race, and bettered their chances of participating in the playoff for the league title by defeating the champions here Saturday night, 5 to 3, in one of the most interesting games of the local season. The winners got away to a good start in the early part of the game, outscoring the St. Patricks by 3 to 0 in the first period and adding one more in the second before the visitors secured their first goal.

After the Canadiens had obtained a four-goal lead, the visitors attacked strongly, and at the end of the period were only one goal down. This margin was maintained throughout the final period, with both goals being repeatedly neared until, with less than two minutes to play, O. Cleghorn went through the visiting team alone and scored the best goal of the night. The lead of two goals, with hardly more than a minute to play, made the result certain. The summary:

CANADIENS		ST. PATRICKS
Joliat, Pitre, lw	rw,	Adams, Dye
O. Cleghorn, Malone, c	c,	Andrews, Randall
Boucher, Berlinquette, rw	lw,	Noble, Denlord
Coutu, ld	rd,	Stuart
S. Cleghorn, rd	ld,	Cameron
Vezina, g	g,	Roach

Score—Canadiens 5, St. Patricks 3. Goals—Boucher 3, Coutu, O. Cleghorn for Canadiens; Dye 2, Noble for St. Patricks. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FOUR WORLD RECORDS FOR ROBERT McLEAN

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 11—Three new world's skating records were established by Robert McLean of Chicago, on a half-mile straightaway track on Meagher Lake here this afternoon. McLean covered the 220-yard distance in 15 2-5s., bettering the record of 19s., established by Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid this year.

The Chicago flash covered the quarter mile in 29 1-5s. The previous accepted record was 35s. McLean's old amateur record is 37 3-5s.

McLean covered the half-mile in 1m. 12 2-5s. The former professional record was 1m. 15s., held by J. S. Johnson.

The track was measured by an official surveyor and four watches caught the time. Everett McGowan of St. Paul acted as pacemaker.

KERRIGAN AND FRENCH WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 11—George Kerrigan of White Beeches and Emmett French of Youngstown defeated Tom Harrigan of Siwanoy and Herbert Lagerblade, unattached, on the championship course at Pinehurst today, 1 up. They had a best ball of 33, 35—68.

YALE POLO TEAM WINS

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10—Yale won a pony polo game from the 103d field artillery trio from Providence this afternoon, 13 to 4.

Four New U. S. Ski Champions Crowned

Tournament Proves to Be Largest National Meet Ever Held

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12 (Special)—Four new national ski champions were crowned here yesterday, the last day of the annual tournament of the National Ski Association. With more than 200 skiers representing 36 clubs from seven states and Canada—most of which were late entries—the tournament was declared the largest national meet ever held. The winners will be sent to represent the United States at the Olympic Games at Chamonix, France, in 1924. Anders Haugen, Minneapolis Municipal Ski Club, is the new national champion in the Class A division. His jumps yesterday of 121 and 122 feet on the 100-foot slide, combined with his almost perfect form record, gave him the high total score of 276 1-3 and a safe lead over his next nearest competitor, his brother Lars Haugen, representing the Steamboat Springs (Colo.) Ski Club. The high score was one point higher than the record last year of Ragnar Omtvedt, Grand Beach (Michigan) Ski Club, who failed to show expected form in yesterday's competition, finishing eleventh with 222 points. His jumps were both well over 100 feet, but he lost points when he fell, on his second trail.

The Class B winner in the jumping yesterday afternoon proved a surprise. He is Werner Forsberg of the Norrie Athletic Club, Ironwood, Mich. His two jumps over 100 feet just put him aheard of the favorite in this division—Alfred Baakken, Minneapolis Municipal Ski Club, who finished with 240, 1 1-3 points behind Forsberg's score. The longest standing jump in Class A was made by Anders Haugen, who carried off most of the prize honors, including the Northland Cup for the best local skier, the Pence (Buick) Cup for the best northwest skier and the Norge Club (Chicago) trophy for the best jumper. His long jump was 121 feet, which he executed without hardly changing his position in Class B. The longest standing leap championship goes to Clarence Berling of Ironwood, Mich., for his 110-foot record. Carl Nilson, Norge Club, Chicago was crowned the most graceful skier.

In the opening events Saturday, Ralph Manseth of the Itasca Ski Club, Coleraine, Minn., made a clean sweep in the boys' division, when he won the longest standing jump on the 50-foot slide. He narrowly missed defeat, for Lawrence Everson, Chippewafalls Club, outjumped him in both trials but slipped on his first jump and lost 15 points.

The new cross-country ski champion, named Saturday, is Sigurd Overby, St. Paul Ski Club. The test over the six-mile course proved a severe one. Omtvedt, a favorite, finishing fifth, though his score of 44 points is still high enough so that he will be a strong contender for Olympic honors. Sverre Strom of the Badger Club, University of Wisconsin, exhibited some real jumping in capturing the intercollegiate championship, there being plenty of competition. The list of prize winners in each event follows:

Class A—Anders Haugen, Minneapolis Municipal Ski Club, 276⅓; Lars Haugen, Steamboat Springs Ski Club, 267; Bert Hanson, Itasca Club, 262⅓; Barney Riley, Itasca Club, 258⅓; Carl Nilson, Norge Club, 246⅔; Walter Brattlund, Ironwood, 245⅔; Hans Hanson, Minneapolis, 242⅔; Henry Fleming, Eauclaire, 239⅓.

Class B—Werner Forsberg, Norrie A. C., 241⅓; Alfred Baakken, Minneapolis, 240; Harry Lien, Norge Club, 237⅓; Thom Clarek, Duluth, 236⅔; John Olsen, Eauclaire, 232⅓; Herbert Elfstrand, Duluth, 229; Anton Mohn, Minneapolis, 227; Hans Thordahl, Minneapolis, 226⅓.

Boys' class—Ralph Mangseth, Itasca S. C., 181; Walter Finden, Glenwood Club, 173⅓; Lawrence Everson, Chippewafalls Club, 170.

Intercollegiate—Sverre Strom, University of Wisconsin, 188; Knut Garsteig, Concordia College, 185⅓; Otto Vikre, Ramsey, Technology, 185.

Cross-country—Sigurd Overby, St. Paul, 28:05; Reider Lundh, 41:01; Ture Henriksen, Minneapolis, 43:46.

WASHINGTON FIVE GAINS THIRD PLACE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11 (Special)—Washington University's basketball team, after trailing by a score of 13 to 9 at the close of the first period, staged a brilliant rally in the last five minutes of play to defeat the strong Iowa State College team here last night, 24 to 18. The victory, which was Washington's sixth in nine starts, gave the Red and Green possession of third place in the Conference standing.

Capt. R. H. Greene '23 led the scoring with 16 points for Ames. J. L. Minner '25 was close behind for Washington with 14, including six points scored on six attempts at foul throwing. The summary:

WASHINGTON		IOWA STATE
Wagener, lf	rg,	Roberts
Minner, rf	lg,	Young
Thumser, c	c,	Jacobson
Schnaus, lg	rf,	Greene
Hutton, Lyle, rg	lf,	Raff

Score—Washington University 24, Iowa State College 18. Goals from field—Minner 4, Thumser 4, Lyle, for Washington; Greene 5, Raff, for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Minner 6, for Washington; Greene 6, for Iowa State. Referee—Ralph McCord, Illinois.

HENNESSEY WINS TITLE

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 11—J. J. Hennessey of Dartmouth College today won the New England amateur speed-skating championships held here under the auspices of the New England Skating Association as the feature of the Winnipesaukee Winter Carnival. The Dartmouth speedster won the three-mile race, the 880 and 440-yard events and the 220-yard dash, piling up a total of 130 points, as compared with the 90 points of his nearest competitor, Walter Thorne of Boston. By winning the championships for the second successive time, Hennessey gained permanent possession of the Iver-Johnson Cup, and in winning the 440-yard race he broke the New England record.

OHIO STATE AWARDS LETTERS

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12 (Special)—Six cross-country runners at Ohio State University have been awarded letters. They are Capt. L. W. Hancock '28, C. T. Lisko '24, D. D. Cranz '23, C. I. Greer '23, H. L. Hartzell '24, and Manager H. D. Willits '24.

GYMNASTIC MEET MARCH 23

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 11—The date for the annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association to be held at the United States Naval Academy has been fixed for March 23.

LACKNER-MILLER TEAM IS LEADING

Moves Up in Two-Team Standing at Bowling Tourney

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12 (Special)—The second day of bowling in the two-men event of the International Bowling Association tournament, which opened here Saturday, saw a new team enthroned as leader in this class, when F. Lackner and E. Miller of St Paul rolled 1281 on the afternoon shift by scores of 656 and 625 respectively. Three other totals over 1200 were made in this event.

The scoring in the individual matches also continued high for so early in the tournament. G. Newman of Waterloo, Ia., entered second place with 656 and other numerous shakeups in the standing of the first 10 took place. A notable event in the rolling in this class was the uniformly excellent showing made by the five Waterloo bowlers who Saturday night went into third place in the team event. In individual showing each man recorded over 600, their total single scores amounting to 3124.

Several high single game counts were registered during the day, one of 268 by Wilson of Sioux Falls, rolled during his doubles match, was the highest of the tournament thus far. His total for three games in that event was 740, a most phenomenal record. The leaders in each event follow:

FIVE-MEN TEAMS

Lincoln Lifes, Fort Wayne, Ind.	2938
V. Leaths Furniture Co., No. 1, Dubuque	2842
Home Plates No. 1, St. Paul	2830
Waterloo Alleys, Waterloo, Ia.	2819
Schmidt's Select, St. Paul	2815
Leavitt Music Co., St. Paul	2784
Bluebird Café, St. Paul	2764
Gopher Lunch, St. Paul	2747
Central Decorating Co., St. Paul	2742

TWO-MEN TEAM

F. Lackner and E. Miller, St. Paul	1281
F. Zurcher and E. Kraft, Fort Wayne	1237
A. Manahl and F. Manahl, Waterloo	1223
A. Wilson and M. Meyers, Sioux Falls	1219
Cederdhoim and Swanson, St. Paul	1210
E. Kelim and M. Grosz, Fort Dodge	1204
Doehrman and Farnam, Fort Wayne	1202
F. Cederholm and Swanson, St. Paul	1200
Morrissey and Demeulls, St. Paul	1141

INDIVIDUAL

Ernest Demuells, St. Paul	670
E. Newman, Waterloo	656
Charles Behr, Minneapolis	647
Franx Florex, Minenapolis	643
F. Lackner, St. Paul	642
E. F. Cederholm, St. Paul	641
George Messange, Rice Lake	637
F. A. Schmidt, Minneapolis	620
E. Kraft, Fort Wayne	619
L. Olson, Minneapolis	613

Tilden vs. Richards in the Final Round

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12 (Special)—W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, United States champion, and Vincent O. Richards, Yonkers, will meet in the final round of the invitation indoor tournament of the Buffalo Tennis and Squash Club. Both players fought their way to the final round after Saturday and Sunday matches, with some of the best players in the United States. Matches were played on the indoor courts of the club before capacity crowds of spectators. Showing form that ranking players, who were present say is close to the best he has ever displayed, the champion reached the final round with little trouble, once he became accustomed to the indoor courts.

In the semi-final round, he encountered R. L. Murray of Niagara Falls, former national champion. Mr. Tilden showed hair-line accuracy in his placements, winning most of his points by shots that defied even attempted return. His service was unbeatable and he seemed never to extend himself to the utmost. In a second-round match Mr. Tilden disposed of H. G. M. Kelleher of New York with the loss of a single game.

Richards had considerable difficulty in reaching the finals. In his second-round match, he met L. B. Rice of Boston. Richards won the first set, which went to deuce, but lost the second. He regained top form in the third and took it with seeming ease. In the semi-final Richards met F. T. Hunter, New York's United States indoor champion, the former winning two keenly contested sets by two game margins.

Semi-finals and finals of the men's doubles, will be played today. Richards and Hunter will meet Burnham Dell and Rice, while W. M. Washburn and Samuel Hardy will have as opponents Dean Mathey and Murray.

ABBOT WORSTED IN SEMIFINAL ROUND

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 12—Abbot Worsted of Forge Village is one of the teams which will play in the semi-final round of the eastern division of the United States Football Association National Cup competition this year, as the result of defeating Fore River on the latter's field here Saturday afternoon by a score of 4 to 0. The winners showed up the stronger in all departments of the game. The summary:

ABBOT WORSTED		FORE RIVER
Neil, lof	rof,	McMaster
Kane, llf	rlf,	Oakley
Corrigan, cf	cf,	Wells
Parker, rlf	llf,	Page
Dundas, rof	lof,	Lyons
Duncan, lh	rh,	McChesney
Kelly, ch	ch,	Meldrum
Cosgrove, rh	lh,	Christie
Ross, lb	rb,	Clawson
Lindsay, rb	lb,	Black
Davison, g	g,	Lamble

Score—Abbot Worsted 4, Fore River 0. Goals—Corrigan 2, Dundas, Parker, for Abbot Worsted. Referee—W. R. Welch, Boston. Linesmen—Carter, Forge Village; J. Thompson, Quincy. Time—Two 45m. halves.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Feb. 10—Results of British Association football games played today follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division—Woolwich Arsenal 2, Nottingham Forest 0; Manchester City 1, Aston Villa 1; Oldham Athletic 3, Birmingham 2; Blackburn Rovers 1, Tottenham Hotspur 0; Bolton Wanderers 2, Burnley 1; Cardiff City 5, Newcastle United 0; Everton 3, Chelsea 1; Huddersfield Town 2, Sheffield United 1; West Bromwich 0, Liverpool 0; Sunderland 2, Middlesborough 1; Stoke 4, Preston North End 2.

Second Division—Barnsley 1, Leeds United 0; Blackpool 3, South Shields 0; Bradford City 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Crystal Palace 4, Rotherham County 0; Port Vale 2, Derby County 1; Fulham 3, Bury 0; Hull City 2, Clapton Orient 1; Manchester United 6, Notts County 1; The Wednesday 4, Stockport County 1; Southampton 3, Coventry City 0; West Ham United 2, Leicester City 2.

Ray After Another Record This Evening

New York, Feb. 12

J. W. RAY, famous distance runner of the Illinois Athletic Club, is out to add at least one more world's record to his list tonight, when he will start from scratch in the 1¼-mile handicap run at the indoor games of the Seventy-First Regiment Athletic Association.

Probably never before in the history of amateur athletics has an individual athlete given such a brilliant exhibition of running as that displayed by Ray in the meet of the Wilco Athletic Club here Saturday night, when he broke three world's indoor records, bettered one outdoor world's record and made a new world's indoor record, all in the course of winning the 3000-meter special race.

In this race Ray covered 1¾ miles in the new world's record time of 7m. 50⅘s. His time for the 3000 meters was 8m. 31⅕s., also a new world's record, and he kept on and ran two miles in 9m. 8⅗s., another new world's record. The new mark was 8m. 34⅘s. for 1⅛ miles. The two-mile mark was the most notable performance, as it breaks the outdoor record of 9m. 6s. made by Alfred Schrubb of England way back in June, 1904.

H. H. Meyer of Rutgers College also broke a world's record when he won the 100-yard low hurdles in 11.9s.

St. Paul and Eveleth Play Overtime Game

EVELETH, Minn., Feb. 12 (Special)—The St. Paul Athletic Club defeated the Eveleth Hockey Club, 3 to 1, in the second game of the local series here, Saturday night. It was the fastest and cleanest scheduled game played here in the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, this season, going to one overtime period to break a tie of 1 to 1 at the end of the third. The visitors, victory was won by hard playing and superior teamwork.

St. Paul scored two minutes after the first period began when C. J. Abel received a clean pass from George Clarke and shot the puck by McTeigue, Eveleth goaltender. The second period went scoreless, but in the third session Robert Armstrong, center for the locals, shot a clean goal past Elliott for the tying count.

Both teams were greeted with cheers when they took the ice for the overtime period. The first half went scoreless, but in the first minute after goals were changed F. X. Goheen, left wing for St. Paul, took the puck and scored the winning goal. St. Paul's third goal came when Clarke passed to Abel out of a scrimmage and the big defense man shot the puck in. The summary:

ST. PAUL		EVELETH
Goheen, lw	rw,	DesJardines
Clarke, c	c,	Armstrong
McCormick, rw	lw,	Galbraith
Green, rd	rd,	Nicklin
Abel, rd	ld,	C. Johnson
Elliott, g	g,	McTeigue

Score—St. Paul Athletic Club 3, Eveleth Hockey Club 1. Goals—Abel 2, Goheen, for St. Paul; Armstrong, for Eveleth. Spares—W. Garrett, E. Garrett, T. Conroy, G. Conroy, for St. Paul; Davis, A. Johnson, for Eveleth. Referee—Thomas Jacobs.

CHICAGO WINS BY SUPERIOR TEAM WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Superior teamwork and capable passing won an Intercollegiate Conference basketball game for University of Chicago here Saturday by a score of 28 to 14 over University of Minnesota. While interesting, the game was one-sided from the start of the second period. The Gophers missed many shots at the basket by narrow margins. By the half the Maroons had established a lead of 12 to 8.

For a few minutes at the start, with H. C. Severinson '24 covering the floor brilliantly at forward, the Gophers put up a good struggle, tying the score twice and once taking the lead, 10 to 8. Severinson was Minnesota's leading scorer last year, but he was off form, this being his first game this season, due to ineligibility. The summary:

CHICAGO		MINNESOTA
Barnes, lf	rg,	Levis
Dickson, rf	lg,	Bergsland
Yardley, c	c,	Peseke Wolden
Weiss, lg	rf,	Eklund
Duggan, rg	lf,	Severinson, Olson

Score—University of Chicago 28, University of Minnesota 14. Goals from floor—Barnes 4, Dickson 2 Duggan 2, Weiss, for Chicago; Eklund 2, Peseke 2, Olson for Minnesota. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—G. S. Lohman.

QUEEN'S WINS OVER TORONTO QUINTET

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 12 (Special)—By continuing to show the improvement which has featured their games since the start of the season Queen's University defeated University of Toronto, 30 to 24, in a senior intercollegiate basketball contest here Saturday and drew up on even terms with their opponents in the race for the championship, each team having two victories and one loss and each having a game to play with McGill University. The locals play this game in Montreal, while Toronto meets McGill at home and so have a slight edge. In the opening game of the season at Toronto, Queen's was decisively defeated, the score being 39 to 15.

Saturday's game was undoubtedly the best of the local season and there was but little difference between the scores of the two teams throughout the game, which was clean and fast although the checking was close at all times. The locals played excellent ball all the way with Jones being the star, while Duffil and Bell were the best for the losers. At half-time the winners were leading by 19 to 14.

GARDNER AND EVANS OUT

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—R. A. Gardner and Charles Evans Jr, Chicago golf stars, will not go to Great Barrington next summer with the American invaders to defend the Walker Cup, according to expressions made by them today. Gardner's decision is taken to be final, but it is thought possible that Evans may change his decision if conditions permit.

PURDUE TRACK TEAM WINNER

Defeats Chicago After Wrestlers Lose to Indiana University

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 12 (Special)—Purdue University's track team defeated University of Chicago here Saturday, 53½ to 32½, after the wrestling team had lost its meet in the afternoon. Coach E. J. O'Connor's men gave their supporters some thrills in several close races with the Maroons. The climax of the meet came in the closing event, an eight-lap relay race, in which the Purdue team broke the track record. C. M. Maddox '24, R. C. Watson '23, F. G. Tykle '23 and W. B. Young '25 composed the record-breaking team.

Purdue made clean sweep of the high jump and took first and second in the pole vault and 40-yard dash. E. E. Krough '23 of Chicago covered the mile in the fast time of 4m. 32 3-5s. This Chicago runner, by winning the half-mile and mile runs, tied with M. D. Pence '24 of Purdue for high point honor. The old Gold and Black athlete won the 16-pound shotput and running high jump. The summary:

40-Yard Dash—Won by F. G. Tykle, Purdue S. J. Whitney, Purdue, second; C. J. Brickman, Chicago, third. Time—5⅘s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by N. K. Stitt, Chicago; R. C. Watson, Purdue, second; G. E. Young, Purdue, and J. S. Masek, Chicago, tied for third. Time—56s.

880-Yard Run—Won by E. E. Krough, Chicago; C. M. Gross, Purdue, second; C. E. Stater, Chicago, third. Time—2m. ⅕s.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. E. Krough, Chicago; S. M. Gross, Purdue, second; J. G. Dye, Purdue, third. Time—4m. 32⅘s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. P. Bourke, Chicago; I. D. Murphy, Purdue, second; S. B. Bisno, Chicago, third. Time—10m. 13⅓s.

40-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. J. Brickman, Chicago; R. A. Hay, Purdue, second; C. M. Maddox, third. Time—5⅓s.

Relay—Won by Purdue University (C. M. Maddox, R. C. Watson, F. G. Tykle and W. B. Young). Time—1m. 53s.

Running High Jump—Won by M. D. Pence, Purdue, 5ft. 9in.; R. A. Hay, Purdue, and E. W. Evans, Purdue, tied for second, 5ft. 4in.

Pole Vault—Won by D. C. Teal, Purdue, 11ft.; O. F. Whitmore, Purdue, second, 10ft. 9in.; N. H. Mallory, Chicago, third, 10ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by M. D. Pence, Purdue, 36ft. 5in.; F. K. Gowdy, Chicago, second, 36ft. 4in.; H. F. Geger, Purdue, third, 35ft. 9in.

Purdue lost the wrestling meet to Indiana University 17 to 10. The winners secured four decisions and one fall against two falls for Purdue. The local team was weakened by the absence of R. H. Turner '24, runner-up in the Conference last season in the 115-pound class. Coach W. S. Vonberntuh was forced to use 158-pound men in the three heaviest classes. L. F. Booth '23 gave his 200-pound opponent, G. L. Fisher '25, of Indiana a hard battle. The Crimson giant took over seven minutes to get Booth off his feet. The remainder of the bout he had to exert himself to stay on top.

In the first three bouts the visiting men were content to stay on top rather than try to gain a fall. The stalling tactics cost them a bout in the 158-pound class when E. A. Borden '24 pulled out from under H. E. Martin '25, of Indiana and gained a fall with only two seconds left to wrestle. Capt. E. R. Dye '24, of Purdue with his speed and aggressiveness offset the advantage that K. W. Held '24, had in height by having the advantage throughout the bout in the 145-pound class.

IOWA OVERWHELMS NORTHWESTERN FIVE

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 12 (Special)—University of Iowa overwhelmed Northwestern University by a score of 28 to 11 in an Intercollegiate Conference basketball game here Saturday night. The first half was well played by the defeated Purple, but Iowa captured the lead 12 to 7 by superior foul throwing.

Three baskets in close succession by H. M. Janse '25 and R. E. Burgitt '23 gave the Hawkeyes their initial advantage. Working on this lead with splendid teamwork and the brilliant basket shooting of Janse, Iowa rapidly left Northwestern behind in the second period.

Northwestern basketeers were forced to take long shots at the basket, due to the close guarding by Capt. Wayland Hicks '24 and J. H. Funk '24. For the Purple, Capt. H. W. McKenzie '23 led the attack with two baskets. The summary:

IOWA		NORTHWESTERN
Laude, lf	rg,	Patterson
Janse, Duhm, rf	lg,	McKenzie
Burgitt, c	c,	Holmes
Funk, lg	rf,	Franzen
Hicks, rg	lf,	Stegman, Kershaw

Score—University of Iowa 28, Northwestern University 11. Goals from field—Janse 4, Funk 2, Burgitt 2, Laude, for Iowa; McKenzie 2, Holmes, Patterson, for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Funk 9, Janse, for Iowa; Patterson 2, McKenzie, for Northwestern. Referee—H. L. Ray. Umpire—L. Berger. Time—Two 20m. periods.

WISCONSIN TIES MINNESOTA SEXTET

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12—In the greatest exhibition of hockey ever seen on the university rink here, University of Wisconsin held the champion University of Minnesota team to a 1-to-1 tie, Saturday afternoon.

Two five-minute overtime periods were played in an effort to break the tie, but so evenly matched were the contesting sextets that no further scoring took place. The summary:

MINNESOTA		WISCONSIN
Swanson, Deforsest, lw	rw,	Fiske, von Szilisks
Bros, Mann, c	c,	Combacker
Bartlett, rw	lw,	Johnson
Wiatt, ld	rd	Mokrejs
Jacobson, rd	ld,	Blodgett
Graham, g	g,	Tredwell

Score—University of Wisconsin 1, University of Minnesota 1. Goals—Combacker for Wisconsin; Swanson for Minnesota. Referee—C. A. Smith. Time—Three 15m. periods and two 5m. overtime periods.

SMITH AND SCHLOTMAN WIN

BELLEAIR HEIGHT, Fla., Feb. 11—Alex Smith, paired with Joseph Schlotman, Detroit amateur, defeated Cyril Walker, Englewood, and Capt. E. F. Carter, the British golfer, by 1 up, in an interesting four-ball match played here today. Smith had the best ball of the four players.

DARTMOUTH DEFEATS HARVARD

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12—The Dartmouth College basketball team defeated the Harvard varsity team here, Saturday night, by the score of 49 to 37.

Dr. Roscow Defeats Johann in Billiards

Victor Meets C. P. Mathews Tonight—Steinbugler vs. Beardsley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—This evening Dr. R. M. Roscow, of Baltimore, will have an opportunity to assume the lead in the standing of the United States Class B Amateur 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship Tournament, when he meets C. P. Mathews, who holds that position with one victory and no losses, at the New York Amateur Billiard Club, here, tonight. The match will be Mathews' second and Dr. Roscow's fifth and final. Dr. Roscow has won three and lost one. C. J. Steinbugler will oppose J. R. Beardsley of Boston in another match, earlier in the evening.

Dr. Roscow defeated J. R. Johann in his usual decisive fashion, the latter making a total score of 84. Dr. Roscow varied his usual method of play in this game, remaining on substantially even terms with his antagonist during the earlier part of the game, and then giving a wonderful exhibition at the finish with a run of 71, which he continued to a total of 84, equalling his opponent's total in a single inning.

Dr. Rosco won the bank, and started with a run of 24, mostly in open play. In the eighteenth inning the score stood 81 to 78, in favor of Dr. Roscow, with the prospect of a long game. But at this point the Baltimore player reached his normal skill. Three runs of 13, 18 and 17 gave him a long lead, and then collecting the balls in the center of the table, by three cushion shots which were played with the care of a professional, he collected carom after carom until he ran out the game at 71, the highest run of the tournament. But just to show that his game was equal to more, he continued to play until he reached Johann's total. It was the finest exhibition of balk-line play ever seen in a Class B title match, according to the experts. The match by points:

Dr. R. M. Roscow—24 0 0 0 3 2 5 0 12 2 6 6 0 6 9 3 2 1 13 18 17 71—200. Innings—22. High Runs—71, 24.

J. R. Johann—10 12 2 1 3 0 5 8 3 5 5 2 8 0 8 1 4 1 1 3 2—84. Innings—21. Average—4. High Runs—12, 10.

MINNESOTA TEAM WINS BOWLING TITLE

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12 (Special)—In the Intercollegiate Conference intramural bowling tournament, conducted by telegraph with the Ohio State University intramural department as clearing house for score, Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity of Minnesota, has been declared Conference champion with a five-man, three-game total of 2674 pins. Delta Kappa Epsilon of Minnesota and Phi Gamma Delta of Michigan are tied for second place with 2598 pins each.

Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, and Illinois were the colléges that had teams entered, 88 teams competing in all. Minnesota had 11 teams entered and nine of them won their respective fraternity championships. Chapters of the fraternities in different colleges bowled simultaneously, sending in their scores to the Ohio State officer.

MISSOURI DEFEATS GRINNELL QUINTET

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 12 (Special)—The University of Missouri five defeated the Grinnell College five here Saturday in a slow and uninteresting basketball game, 41 to 13. Missouri took the lead early in the game and was never pressed. H. C. Bunker '28, Missouri center, played his usual stellar defensive game and at times got into the offensive with good results, scoring one field goal in the first half. The summary:

MISSOURI		GRINNELL
Wheat, Elstner, lf	rg,	Winter
Browning, Lewis, rf	lg,	Whitehill, Watson
Bunker, Campbell, c	c,	Fearing, Boge
Faurot, Lester, rg	lf,	Benz
Hays, Vanice, Smith, lg	rf,	Critchet, Prehm

Score—University of Missouri 41, Grinnell College 13. Goals from field—Wheat 8, Browning 4, Faurot 2, Bunker, Lester, Vanice, for Missouri; Critchet 2, Benz, Hoge for Grinnell. Goals from foul—Lester 4, Browning 3, for Missouri; Benz 5, for Grinnell. Referee—R. R. Sermon, Springfield.

FRENCH PLAYERS WIN MEN'S DOUBLES TITLE

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Miss Kathleen McKane, of England, today defeated Mrs. A. E. Beamish, also of England, in the final of the women's singles in the covered court tennis championship. The score was 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

In the mean's doubles Henri Cochet and Jean Contieas, France, won from Tegner and Rovsing, Denmark, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5.

In the mixed doubles Miss McKane and W. C. Crawley, England, won from Mrs. Beamish and J. B. Gilbert, England, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Cochet retained the men's singles championship by defeating J. B. Gilbert of Great Britain in the finals, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

The title in the women's doubles was won by Mrs. Beamish and Miss McKane, who defeated Mesdames Golding and Vaussa of France in the finals, 6—1, 6—1.

CLEVELAND HELD TO A TIE BY AURA LEES

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12 (Special)—The Aura Lee hockey team of Toronto, Canada, after losing to the Cleveland Hockey Club, Friday night, 9 to 4, showed a reversal of form here Saturday night and held the Cleveland sextet to a 3-to-3 tie. The first tie the locals have participated in this year.

It was the best game of hockey on the Cleveland rink this year, and even a 10-minute overtime period failed to break the tie that existed at the conclusion of the final regular period.

CLEVELAND		AURA LEES
Cree, Holman, lw	rw,	Shaw, Waller
Stewart, c	c,	Dinsmore, Waller
De Bernardi, Wilkie, rw	lw,	Rice
Jamieson, Holman, ld	rd,	Cain
Dey, Holman, Jacobs rd	g,	ld, Speyer
Turner, g	g,	Hayes

Score—Cleveland Hockey Club 3, Aura Lee Hockey team 3. Goals—Cree 2, Stewart, for Cleveland; Cain 2, Shaw for Aura Lees. Referee—Schweitzer. Time—Three 15m. periods and one 10m. overtime period.

SENATORS HOLD LEAD IN LEAGUE

Defeat Hamilton Tigers, 8 to 3, and Maintain One Point Advantage Over Canadiens

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11 (Special)—The Senators maintained their 1-point advantage over the Canadiens here on Saturday night when they defeated the Hamilton Tigers by 8 goals to 3, in a National Hockey League match. The play was much closer than the score indicates, but was largely of an individual nature and the local's margin was due to the superior marksmanship of the attackers.

The local defense was prominent at all times, Benedict saving a number of hard shots, while Boucher and Gerard were strong offensively and made numerous attacks on Forbes, each of them securing two goals. Broadbent was the best of the forwards and had a busy evening checking Roach. Clancy and Dennenay were in good form, while Roach was the best man on the ice and showed great speed and stick handling. Burch came up to advance notices and narrowly missed several goals on lone rushes. The summary:

OTTAWA		HAMILTON
Dennenay, Darragh, lw	rw,	Wilson, Prodger
Nighbor, Helman, c	c,	Arbour, Burch
Broadbent, rw	lw,	Roach, Bouchard
Boucher, ld	rd,	Reise
Gerard, Clancy, rd	ld,	Corbeau
Benedict, g	g,	Forbes

Score—Ottawa 8, Hamilton 3. Goals—Gerard 2, Boucher 2, Dennenay 2, Darragh, Clancy, for Ottawa; Arbour 2, Roach, for Hamilton. Referee—Lou Marsh. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MINNESOTA WINS SWIMMING MEET

Defeats Wisconsin, Taking Majority of Events

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11 (Special)—The University of Minnesota swimming team won its second Intercollegiate Conference meet of the season when it won the majority of events from the University of Wisconsin here last night. The final score was 47 to 21. One of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a swimming meet here crowded the local pool to cheer their Conference favorites.

Johnson Bennett '23, Wisconsin, made the best individual showing, winning two firsts for his team, one in the 40-yard dash and the other in the 100-yard dash, in each event winning by a wide margin over A. M. Gow '23, who placed second. The summary:

40-Yard Dash—Won by Johnson Bennett, Wisconsin; A. M. Gow, Minnesota, second; H. H. Hanft, Minnesota, third. Time—20 3-10s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Johnson Bennett,

ENGLAND EASILY BEATS IRELAND

Rugby Football Team Wins Its International Match at Leicester

By Special Cable

LEICESTER, Eng., Feb. 12—England's Rugby football team came a step nearer to winning this season's international championship here Saturday when it defeated Ireland by the wide margin of 23 points to 5. Little was known of the Irishmen's ability until they took the field; but it soon became apparent that they were a weaker side in practically every department of the game. When assisted by the wind in the second half the visitors held their own for a while, but they never looked seriously like challenging the superiority that the home players had established before the change of ends. The Englishmen, although handling the greasy ball in brilliant fashion, hardly played so convincingly as against Wales at Twickenham. As, on the present form, England should defeat France, and Scotland beat Ireland the result of the championship race appears to be bound up in the game between Scotland and England at Inverleith March 17.

There was a strong breeze blowing over the Leicester ground when play began Saturday, and having won the toss, England profited by this factor to a considerable extent. The obvious tactics were to keep the ball in the air, and in the early stages W. J. A. Davies made some delightful kicks into touch—as he did, indeed, throughout the game. It was he who opened the scoring, after about eight minutes of play. There was a non-progressive bout of passing within a few yards of the Irish line, and the ball came by a devious route into the hands of the English captain. Without hesitating for a second, Davies dropped a characteristic goal with his left foot.

The value of the Davies-Kershaw combination was probably never better illustrated than in this match. The English forwards with F. W. Sanders, substituting for Reginald Edwards, kept Kershaw well supplied with the ball and once he was in possession, the opposing defense needed to be vigilant. His long, hard passes went to Davies' hands with unerring precision and it was from such beginnings that sprang Englands attacking movements in general and her second scoring movement in particular. The famous halfbacks inaugurated a bout of passing among the three-quarters and finally A. M. Smallwood, on left wing dashed over the line. Although in the main the Irish tackling was keen and thorough, it was hesitation that let in the Englishmen for their second try. Davies had broken away and passed the ball to L. J. Corbett. The latter ran ahead with the Irishmen in close attendance and reached the line before being grassed.

The next try was a simple affair. More brilliant work by Kershaw and Davies had enabled Smallwood almost to reach the Irish goal line before being forced into touch. From the line-out the ball was hurled halfway across the field to H. L. Price who had merely to fall down between the posts. This time G. S. Conway who had failed to convert two previous tries was successful with his kick.

In the second half the Irishmen showed to better advantage. Their forwards strove hard to break away in the loose and the persistency of the team as a whole was rewarded by a try by D. A. McClelland. This was on one of the rare occasions when the hard-working scrumhalf, J. B. Gardiner, managed to elude Kershaw. W. E. Crawford, Ireland's excellent fullback, converted with an oblique kick from far out near the touch line.

Heartened by their success the Irishmen played with renewed vigor, but even then could not prevent England from scoring two further tries. The first of these was due to the sudden inspiration of C. N. Lowe, appearing in his twenty-third consecutive international. He had been closely marked all the afternoon and did little of note on the righ wing. Plays was in the region of the left corner flag, when a figure unexpectedly appeared, secured the ball and ran over the line and ultimately touched down between posts. Everyone knew then that it was Lowe. The try was converted by Conway. Just before the game finished, A. T. Voyce obtained the ball and tore his way across the line for an unconverted try. This was the forty-second encounter between these two countries and of these matches two have been drawn and England has won 28 against 12. The summary:

ENGLAND	IRELAND
Wakefield, f	f, Thompson
Voyce, f	f, McClelland
Price, f	f, Gray
Luddington, f	f Halloran
Gardner, f	f, Mahony
Sanders, f	lf, Bradley
Cove-Smith, f	f, Collopy
Conway, f	f, Cunningham
Davies, fh	sh, Gardiner
Kershaw, sh	fh, Hall
Smallwood, lw	rw Cussen
Corbett, lc	rc, Stephenson
Myers, rc	lc, Jackson
Lowe, rw	lw, McClelenaghan
Gilbert, fb	fb, Crawford

Score—England 23, Ireland 5. Tries—Smallwood, Corbett, Price, Lowe, Voyce for England; McClelland for Ireland. Dropped Goal—Davies for England. Placed Goals—Conway 2 for England; Crawford for Ireland. Referee—T. H. Vile, Wales. Time—Two 40-minute periods.

FILLMAN TO COACH LACROSSE AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11—John Fillman of this city, well-known lacrosse player, formerly with the New York Lacrosse Club has been selected to coach the Yale University lacrosse team for 1923, it was announced tonight. This season's schedule calls for eight games, four of which are at New Haven. The schedule follows:

April 14—New York University at home; 21, Stevens at Hoboken; 28, Cornell University at home; 30, Hobart College at home.

May 5—Syracuse at Syracuse; 12, Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 15, Princeton University at Princeton; 26, Harvard University at home.

ARMY OFFICERS EVEN SERIES

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 11—A team of army officers today defeated, 10 to 5, the British international indoor polo team which will meet a picked American trio next month in the first competition for the John R. Townsend trophy. The invaders yesterday beat a Cadet team, 9 to 6.

PURDUE SCORES DOUBLE VICTORY

Beats Ohio State at Basketball and Gymnastics

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 11 (Special)—With J. F. Miner '24, Ohio State University, and leading Intercollegiate Conference scorer, failing to score a single field basket against Purdue University here Satirday night, the Scarlet and Gray was defeated by the Old Gold and Black, 26 to 21.

The first half ended with the Purdue five leading, 14 to 6. In the second half the Buckeyes displayed more fight and better team work, but were never nearer the Boilermakers than five points.

W. H. Robbins '25, Purdue, had a big night, scoring five field goals. He was tied for scoring honors with D. V. Holwerda '23, Purdue, who scored two goals from the field and six from foul. For Ohio State, H. H. Blair '23 was the leading point getter with three goals. Miner scored five foul goals.

Coach H. G. Olsen of Ohio State used A. F. Peterson '25 at guard the greater part of the time. Peterson has just become eligible by completing a year's residence at Ohio State. He showed good form. Capt. G. D. Robinson '23, who has been playing guard for Ohio State all year, was shifted to center in this game. The summary:

PURDUE	OHIO STATE
Eversman, lf	rg, Peterson, Klein
Holwerda, rf	lg, Haid
Guillon, c	c, Robinson
Wellman, lg	rf, Matusoff, Blair

Score—Purdue University 26, Ohio State University 21. Goals from field—Robbins 5, Holwerda 2, Eversman 2, Gullion, for Purdue; Blair 3, Matusoff 2, Robinson, Peterson, Haid, for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Holwerda 6, for Purdue; Miner 5, for Ohio State. Referee—J. F. Schommer, Chicago. Umpire—T. E. Kearns, Depauw.

Purdue University's gymnastic team defeated that of Ohio State University here yesterday in a dual meet, 758.1 to 714.1. The Old Gold and Black won all but two events, the Scarlet and Gray playing first in the flying ring and club swinging events. Purdue defeated Ohio State in the tumbling event by one-half point.

Koster '24, Purdue, was the individual high scorer, winning out over Capt. P. G. Smith, Ohio State, by one-half point, 213.9 to 213.4. H. E. Hathorne '26, Ohio State, was third with 171.4. The summary:

Horizontal Bar—Won by Geuple, Purdue; Koster Purdue, second; Smith Ohio State, third. Purdue 145.2; Ohio State 124.42.

Side Horse—Won by Rudy, Purdue; Beckerer, Purdue, second; Snyder, Ohio State, third. Purdue 147.8; Ohio State 121.7.

Flying Rings—Won by Smith, Ohio State; Davies, Ohio State, second; Koster, Purdue, third. Ohio State 142.9; Purdue 128.7.

Parallel Bars—Won by Cammack, Purdue; Koster, Purdue second; Smith, Ohio State, third. Purdue 153.6; Ohio State 137.6.

Tumbling—Won by Rudy, Purdue; Snyder, Ohio State, second; Hathorne, Ohio State, third. Purdue 130.7; Ohio State 130.2.

Club Swinging—Won by Hathorne, Ohio State; Beckerer, Purdue, second. Ohio State 57.3; Purdue 52.1.

Fencing—Parnin, Purdue, won from Helwig, Ohio State; Osha, Purdue, won from Rieble, Ohio State; Morrill, Purdue, won from Kehres, Ohio State.

WASHINGTON NAMES COACHES

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12 (Special)—Two swimming coaches have been appointed at Washington University to take over the work of W. S. Brown, who left Washington last month to coach swimming at the University of Michigan. Miss Huerta Tupper has been appointed to take charge of the classes of women students. Miss Tupper was formerly instructor of swimming at Columbia University and has the distinction of being the first woman admitted to the National Swimming Instructors' Association. Arthur Eilers, who coached swimming at Washington last year, will again take charge of the classes of men students and the varsity team. Eilers has been connected with the department of physical education at Washington for several years.

TELEGRAPHIC RIFLE MATCH

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 13 (Special)—A Missouri Valley Conference telegraphic rifle tournament to be held under the auspices of the University of Nebraska sometime in March is virtually assured. Small caliber rifles will be used. The competition will be open to any student in the respective colleges. Ten men from each institution will compete in the match which will last over a period of a week. This tournament is the result of a move to have rifle shooting recognized as a minor college sport in the Missouri Valley Conference. The University of Kansas R. O. T. C. rifle team won the championship of the seventh corps area last year and Kansas will enter a strong team in the Conference meet.

UNION B, C. WINS IN CLASS B

For the second successive year the Union Boat Club is holding both the Class A and Class B team championship titles of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. The Class A title was won some weeks ago, while the Class B title went to the Oarsmen Saturday when they won five straight matches from the Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, while Harvard Club, which was tied with them, could win only three out of five from Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. Lincoln's Inn Society moved up to second place by winning five straight from the Neighborhood Club. Harvard University won the other match, defeating Boston A. A. five straight.

BREYER SWIMS TO RECORD

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 12 (Special)—Northwestern University clearly outclassed Iowa in a dual swimming meet here Saturday night, winning 45 to 23. R. T. Breyer, Northwestern, was the star of the contest, taking three firsts and participating in the victory of the relay team. To him goes the credit of also breaking one Conference record. He swam the 40-yard dash in 19 1-5s., which was 2-5s. better than the "Big Ten" mark. The Purple relay team also clipped 3-5s. from the Conference record. The Old Gold could get only two firsts, leading in the fancy dive and the plunge for distance.

RETAINS WINTER SPORTS TITLE

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12—Dartmouth College retained its championship of the annual winter sports carnival here, Saturday, totaling 28½ points; McGill University was second with 24; New Hampshire College, 9; Middlebury College, 1, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ½ point.

YALE RIFLE TEAM WINS

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11—The Yale varsity rifle team defeated the University of Western Maryland, 496 to 471, in a match shot by wire last night, it was announced today. P. L. Raish '25 of Yale shot a perfect 100.

Frank Troeh Leads Amateur Shooters

Breaks Amateur and Professional Trapshooting Average Records

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—F. M. Troeh, of Vancouver, B. C., is ranked No. 1 among the amateur trapshooters of the country by the Amateur Trapshooting Association, it was announced today.

Out of a total of 6260 targets, shooting on many different traps in various sections of the country, and in all possible kinds of weather, he missed only 101. His average for 1922, .9838, has never been approached by any man, amateur or professional, in the annals of the association.

Twice before, in 1918 and 1920, he headed the national list, and has been, at various times, champion single-shot of the United States, Canada, the Canal Zone, and Bermuda, but he never has won the Grand American Handicap, the classic of trapshooting.

His failure there is due, it is generally believed, to the fact that he nearly always was compelled to make practically a perfect score because of his high handicap.

VICTORIAS TO FACE ST. NICHOLAS CLUB

Another double-header takes place at the Boston Arena tonight, when the Victoria Hockey Club and the St. Nicholas Hockey Club meet in a scheduled game of the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association; in the other contest, Queen's University will play Boston College.

The Victoria team is considerably strengthened and has been making a decidedly better showing of late, all of which points to a hard session ahead for the visiting New York team.

Boston College with Harvard University are recognized as the strongest college teams around here, but as they do not clash on the ice together, a comparison may be made when each meets the Queen's sextet. B. C. tonight and Harvard Wednesday.

The New Haven Hockey Club received a surprise when it faced the Victorias here, Saturday, in a league contest of the eastern group of the hockey association and was extended into overtime periods to win the game by a score of 3 to 2. This is the second game the New Haven team has been forced into overtime by Boston teams. It lost the first to the Boston Hockey Club, but won the second last night and gained on the eastern group leaders. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	VICTORIAS
W. Veno, lw	rw, Williams, B. Healy
S. Veno, c	c, Synnott, Conley
Lowery, rw	lw, J. Healy, Conley
Shay, ld	rd, Rudolf, J. Healy
Armstrong, rd	ld, Skilton
Reaume, g	g, Dougan

Score—New Haven Hockey Club 3, Victoria Hockey Club 2. Goals—Shay 2, W. Veno for New Haven; Skilton, W. Veno (accidental), for Victorias. Referee—John McGrath. Time—Three 15m. periods and two 5m. periods overtime.

Harvard University found little difficulty in defeating the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York in the second game, 5 to 1. The Crimson used a number of substitutes.

WISCONSIN MAT TEAM STILL IN TRIPLE TIE

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11 (Special)—The University of Wisconsin wrestling team remained in a triple tie with Iowa State, Iowa and Ohio when the University of Minnesota wrestlers were defeated here last night 241 to 18. It was the first time in eight years that a Badger wrestling team humbled the Gophers.

115-Pound Class—T. A. Suzuki, Wisconsin, defeated M. J. Babcock, Minnesota, fall in 4m.

125-Pound Class—R. L. Benbow, Wisconsin, defeated H. P. Leahy, Minnesota, decision.

135-Pound Class—H. E. Halverson, Minnesota, defeated G. B. Schaekel, Wisconsin, fall in 8m.

145-Pound Class—B. O. Brown, Minnesota, and Hembre, Wisconsin, draw.

158-Pound Class—W. J. Heuer, Wisconsin, defeated J. W. Porzadek, Minnesota, fall in 9m.

175-Pound Class—E. H. Templin, Wisconsin, defeated A. R. Cantazaro, Minnesota, decision.

Heavyweight Class—A. J. Bieberstein, Wisconsin, defeated Clapp, Minnesota, decision.

THUNBERG WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11 (By The Associated Press)—The speed skating championship of the world, for which there were 18 competitors, was won today by Thunberg of Finland. The former champion, Harald Stroem, Norway, was among the starters. It is said that Thunberg intends to turn professional and go to the United States.

COWAN WINNER OF TWO TITLES

Vancouver Man Takes Singles and Doubles in Canadian Badminton Tourney

TORONTO, Feb. 12 (Special)—McTaggart Cowan, four times Pacific coast champion, and G. H. Gorges, both members of the Vancouver Club, were very prominent in the final day's play of the championships of the Canadian Badminton Association on Saturday. The former won the men's singles, while the pair were successful in winning the men's doubles, and Georges and Mrs. Stewart of Ottawa defeated Cowan and Mrs. R. B. Buchanan of Toronto in the final of the mixed doubles.

The majority of the final games were productive of good play, and in most cases the games were even closer than the score indicates. Mrs. C. A. Boone and Mrs. R. H. George of this city, by capturing the ladies' doubles, proved to be the only champions successfully to defend their titles. Colonel Snell lost to Gorges early in the men's singles, while Mrs. Boone lost to Miss Brunette in the final of the ladies' singles.

As a result of the championships the popularity of the game has been greatly increased in this city, the finals being witnessed by over 1000 spectators. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Finals

McTaggart Cowan, Vancouver, defeated Colonel Harris, Kingston, 15—1, 15—7.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Blackstock, Toronto, defeated R. P. Edgerton, Montreal, 12—15, 15—6, 15—10.

Final Round

McTaggart Cowan, Vancouver, defeated Col. G. C. Blackstock, Toronto, 15—6, 15—4.

LADIES' SINGLES—Final Round

Miss M. Brunette, Quebec, defeated Mrs. C. A. Boone, Toronto, 11—9, 11—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

McTaggart Cowan and G. H. Gorges, Vancouver, defeated V. A. Eardlin-Wilmot and H. T. Douglas, Ottawa, 15—2, 15—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. C. A. Boone and Mrs. R. H George, Toronto, defeated Mrs. R. B. Malcolm and Mrs. K. Archibald, Montreal, 13—15, 15—7, 15—10.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

G. H. Gorges and Mrs. Stewart, Toronto, defeated McTaggart Cowan, Vancouver, and Mrs. R. B. Buchanan, Toronto, 15—9, 5—15, 15—9.

ILLINI MATMEN WIN BEFORE LARGE CROWD

URBANA, Ill., Feb. 11 (Special)—University of Illinois wrestlers defeated those of the University of Chicago, 17 to 8, here last night before a crowd of 3000 in a series of fast, hard-fought matches. The Illinois wrestlers showed their superiority in speed and cunning, taking one fall and winning four matches by decision. H. S. Takiki '25, Chicago, threw F. S. Hughes '25, Illinois, in the opening match, by a body scissors in 3m. 30s. Takiki is a crafty and speedy little Jap who showed superiority through the whole period, keeping the advantage after hitting the mat. The summary:

115-Pound Class—H. S. Takiki, Chicago, defeated H. F. Hughes, Illinois, one fall, 3m. 30s.

125-Pound Class—H. A. Ball, Chicago, defeated E. F. Partridge, Illinois, decision.

135-Pound Class—J. H. Goosh, Illinois, defeated A. J. Jones, Chicago, decision.

145-Pound Class—B. A. Shiriko, Illinois, defeated G. D. Thoulos, Chicago, decision.

158-Pound Class—J. M. Player, Illinois, defeated L. Schimberg, Chicago, decision.

175-Pound Class—C. G. Meyer, Illinois, defeated J. Kalish, Chicago, one fall, 7m. 17s.

Heavyweight Class—J. W. McMillen, Illinois, defeated Capt. K. Sarpolius, Chicago, decision.

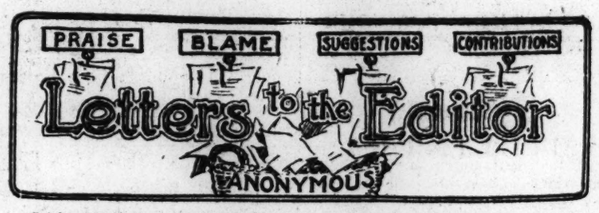
PEARSON DEFEATS PEABODY IN FINAL

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11—S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia successfully defended his title against C. C. Peabody of Boston in the finals of the United States squash racquets championships here today winning 14—18, 18—14, 15—13, 15—6.

The champion's superior form told and after losing the first set he kept the challenger at a pace that eventually won for him the match.

Boston won the national team-play title, taking three games to Philadelphia's two.

Boston and Philadelphia were undefeated at the close of the first day's play. Boston won all five of its encounters from Detroit, while Philadelphia scored a similar triumph over Baltimore.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Basis of Representation

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to bring to your attention the danger confronting all governments today which recognize private property.

The power of national governments to tax individual incomes, corporate incomes, incomes derived from almost every source, has during the past 75 years been accompanied by the breakdown of the upper house. So that in some of the European countries the upper house has been entirely abolished. In the United States the Senate is no longer responsible to the states but to the people.

The majority of these people consist of wage earners. These wage earners through the ballot control the power of direct taxation, and are in a position to confiscate through the exercise of this power and through the strike all wealth for national purposes.

In the United States there are only 4,000,000 people contributing to the federal income tax out of 40,000,000 income recipients. This constitutes representation without taxation. [But they pay innumerable other taxes, including the tariff. Editor.]

Unless the wage earner is given an opportunity to share in the income of business as his ability warrants, he will confiscate through the vote and the power of the strike all wealth. If, on the other hand, the wage earner is given an opportunity to share in the income, then the wage earner can be called upon to support directly the national Government.

Private property, the result of human effort and ability, needs protection. If this protection is denied, the incentive to honest effort is destroyed.

We need a new basis of representation in government; a basis which will serve as an adequate balance to numbers. Numbers envisage the whole, the welfare of the many. Income envisages the goal of individual striving, the result of honest effort.

Eternal vigilance is the price of individual liberty, the price of the freedom of the many. Divided power in government is our safeguard against tyranny.

If the wage earner, before it is too late, is given an opportunity to share in income, then the wage earner will be interested in seeing that income is given adequate protection in government.

The destruction of civilization threatens. We are confronted with a general movement for the overthrow of private property. The recognition of income as the basis of representation in the upper house of government, as the measure of the number of representatives to which each state is entitled in this house will save government from lapsing into anarchy.

SCOVILLE HAMLIN.

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Jan. 18, 1923.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Topeka (Kansas) or California property, one-half interest in business building in Junction City, Kansas. For particulars address "G," 2656 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, California.

ENTIRE 10 acres—Oklahoma prospective oil, gas and mineral land for $150; terms $10 down, $10 monthly; first class bank references. D. G. WILLIAMS, 6230 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—80 acres, about 10 miles from Kansas City; deep soil; good 10-room house, good outbuildings, excellent cellar; specially suitable for fruit. A. S. CRAIG, Parkville, Mo.

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NEW YORK CITY, 415 West 115th St.—Elegantly large, newly furn. room with twin beds. JACKSON, Apt. 42. Telephone Cathedral 7127.

NEW YORK CITY—Outside room, adjoining bath; home comforts; business women. 165 Audubon Ave., Apt. 41. Phone 0150 Wadsworth.

NEW YORK CITY, W. 113th St. and Riverside Drive—Comfortable room; private family; $35 monthly. Phone Cathedral 7704.

NEW YORK CITY, West 100th St.—Newly decorated two rooms with kitchen, for woman. Phone P. M., Riverside 2340.

NEW YORK CITY, 529 W. 111th St., Apt. 4—Comfortable room; business man; all improvements. Cathedral 5597.

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WANTED—Errand boy for hardware store. THE C. & F. COMPANY, 2725 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Two young women to operate Burroughs adding machine; must live on North Side. CITIZENS STATE BANK OF CHICAGO. Phone Lakeview 5808, Chicago.

WANTED—Stenographer for insurance office; one who is good at figures; good position. Address M-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Attendant; best of references required; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Wabash 0630, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Private teacher for child in fifth grade. MRS. J. D. GLATHART, 1917a Fillmore St., San Francisco.

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MILWAUKEE—Sales executive, experienced in sales organization and direction, wishes position with reputable organization. Address Box A85, The Christian Science Monitor, Room 42, 121 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

POSITION desired by man capable of managing hide, skin, leather business; long experience. Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER or general office work; ample refs. as to exp. and qualifications cheerfully furnished. Box B, The Christian Science Monitor, 742 Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

R. L. S. and the Gifts of Art That Wait Behind Closed Doors

New York, Feb. 10.

I HAVE just been reading one of the most delightful books that I have run across in a long while, "I Can Remember Robert Louis Stevenson," a collection of reminiscences by those who knew Stevenson, some intimately, some briefly, in the successive periods of his career from his boyhood in Edinburgh to his Samoan days. It is an unusual book, a "biographical mosaic," to use the description of the editor, Rosaline Masson, something like a cinematograph, flashing rapidly upon a screen a series of surprisingly fresh and living glimpses of the slender, gallant and beloved R. L. S.

There is R. L. S. of the nursery, boasting a no more euphonious title than "Smout," and already intensely interested in games which permitted acting and "dressing up"; there is R. L. S., the young imp, running through the flower beds and then enlarging the footprints so that an older cousin might receive the blame; there is R. L. S. on the North Berwick sands, building desert island fires and already dreaming dreams which were to carry him on the wings of the morning to high, enchanted places, or hugging to his breast the little bull's-eye lantern whose hidden flame fed his heart with thoughts which only his manhood understood. "'On the loud stairs of honor'," writes his playmate, "he looked back to the joys of childhood and youth, and found in the glamour that his own mind has cast over simple, every-day events more music than came from the clamour of praise, the loud blast of fame."

Then there is the older R. L. S. striding through the streets of London in black shirt, red flowing tie, black velveteen jacket, and a pirate's cape about his shoulders; R. L. S. the excelling in amateur Greek drama and then suddenly drawing up the curtain before an astonished audience to expose the members of the company in undignified attitude of acrobatic exultations and finally R. L. S. in the South Seas, winning the loyalty and deep affection of the natives, playing so earnestly, and withal so badly, upon his little flageolet, poring for hours over the scores of Grieg, Mozart, and Beethoven, and trying so pathetically to elucidate them with his "trumpery pipe" in a love for music which was never fulfilled; R. L. S. looking up from his reading of Don Quixote to remark poignantly to his son-in-law, "That's just what I am, Lloyd, just another Don Quixote;" and then the beautiful picture of him at family devotions in the early morning hours, with the hushed household gathered before him, the Bible on the table, and Lloyd following his reading in a copy of the Samoan Bible for the benefit of the long rows of squatting, half-naked natives that made up the "Sa Tusitala," the clan of Stevenson, at Vailima.

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In all this there is rich treasure trove for the lover of Stevenson—and who is not?—but what caught my attention more than the freshness of the material was the uniform excellence of literary style and charm of thought which persists throughout the book. Now these reminiscences have been contributed in the form of letters from over a hundred different people who knew Stevenson. Some of them, in fact a number of them, are writers. There is Barrie, for example, and Hardy and Lloyd Osbourne and William Archer. But the others apparently occupy other stations in life and certainly we may be quite sure that of the hundred there were those to whom the pen came not as the most facile tool. Yet the same charm is on every page.

Now there can be only one answer to that. They knew Robert Louis Stevenson and, in the knowing, their minds received an impetus of expression, such a lift and lilt of gayety and color and gentle affection that even in memory their hands received renewed powers, as light reflecting light, as fire kindled by fire.

It is this power of touching into life in others something of wit and vision that is described in one of the pages of the book and it is worth repeating. It is Osbourne who writes: "Into this firmament Stevenson from time to time would flash, erratic, luminous, arresting—a comet with no calculable orbit or recognizable period—liable to disappear for months, but in my eyes, at least, a distinctly heavenly body. I was five years his junior and between 22 and 27 there is a great gulf. My admiration for the man of letters was strong and ardent but stronger than that was the attraction of his personality. There was a quality about his talk, his gestures, his smile, that was not only winning but extraordinarily stimulating and infectious. With other men—or women—you might be a prig or a pedant; with Stevenson you caught something of his careless gayety. You were lightened, as a diver who has rid himself of his leaden boots. You might even then fail to come to the surface, and be only standing on your head, but at least you could kick out. You found yourself saying things that sounded almost good—things that made people laugh, apparently in good faith. It was very surprising, especially when one was young and not a little bashful."

Another writer has put it more simply: "There was a gift of light in him," he says.

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Now it so happened that on the day I read this book I saw an exhibition of water colors by a young artist, a personal friend, who has not a few of the qualities of Stevenson. He has the same gay and gentle love for life and the same sweetness of mind. Looking at his paintings I could easily see them as little essays on wandering roads and winding rivers, such as R. L. S. expressed in terms of pen and ink, and in a common tongue.

Now this man, too, has his circle of admiring friends, has, as he talks, the same power, in lesser degree, to enkindle clarity of thought and lightness of heart in others. But alas, no worldwide public may ever be his as is given the writer. Where thousands will read a book but one can read a picture. His gift of light will not shine far.

Shall we regret, then, that he has chosen the brush and canvas. It is useless. He could not have done otherwise; such was his given way. As it will be the way of many others to come. Let us regret, rather, that all men have not learned the tongue in which he speaks. We need in this world ever such gift of sweetness and light. And Art holds, behind closed doors, so many.

G. S. L.

"The Four Courts," Painting by James Malton

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Old Water Color Ways and New Exemplified in a Dublin Exhibition

By DERMOD O'BRIEN, P. R. H. A.
Dublin
Special Correspondence

IN DUBLIN, at Mills' Hall, was opened on Dec. 28 a small exhibition of water-color drawings and etchings, which had been arranged by a committee of five. In view of the fact that no larger halls or galleries are available at present in Dublin, and that risks in transit are so great, the exhibition is necessarily a small one and not so complete as the originator, the Earl of Mayo, would have wished; but even so the exhibition is an important one as showing the development in the use of water colors and in the etcher's craft.

Thus we have three large water-color drawings by James Malton, two of "St. Patrick's Cathedral," and one of the "Four Courts," each full of interest topographically, the architectural details well drawn, the composition well knit, and the figures that are introduced skillfully placed. But the color, though harmonious and pleasant, is hardly more than a flat wash and makes little attempt at atmospheric effect.

As a contrast to these we have an almost identical view of the Four Courts by Miss May Hamilton, the cleverest of Ireland's young painters in water colors, which she calls "Evening on the Liffey," where the atmospheric effect is the prime interest and accurate architectural drawing of minor importance; typical of the tendency of all modern art. As very many of Malton's drawings were intended to be reproduced eventually in aquatint, he probably thought that the subscribers for the prints— the legal gentlemen who attended the courts; the church dignitaries and their flocks—would be appealed to by topographical delineation and sentiment rather than by artistic atmospheric effect. Whether that be so or not, Malton's water colors, even for his period, must be considered as drawings rather than paintings.

I say, "even for his period," because there are here two pictures by Paul Sandby R. A.—"Windsor Castle from the Brewery" and "Eton College from across the Thames"—who though born before Malton, shows a greater appreciation of atmospheric effect and regards his subject with a more modern eye. Though both pictures are rendered somewhat opaque by his employment of "gouache," Windsor Castle stands back from the foreground in an atmosphere of warm misty sunshine that is very true to nature, and so does Eton College, and the sky is not a stained pattern of cloud and steely blue as in the Maltons.

Beside them are two quite modern examples by David Muirhead, full of spaciousness and atmospheric light attained with a curiously naïve technique, part wash and part hatching, that in his "Autumn Afternoon" produces quite admirably the dry, brittle nature of the stubble and dying grass and the yellowing leaves of the trees and fading sunlight, while in his other example his method in no way detracts from the space and moistness of a fine cloud-filled sky over a big plain. This method of his can be most usefully compared with that of his contemporary, Mr. W. W. Russell, A. R. A., where strong washes are floated on and accents added with a reed pen, the direct opposite of the method employed by the early water-colorists, who started with their drawing and then tinted it.

This is admirably shown in the seven works by Rowlandson exhibited here. Of these "The Miniaturist" shows a playful caricature of Cosway painting a miniature of a vast and repulsive female; "The Bagnio," a satirical delineation of the morals (or want of them) of the times; "Cavalry on the March," an illustration such as might be found in early numbers of the Graphic; and "Prize Fighters," a drawing very slightly tinted, showing an appreciation of the "stance" and build of two exponents of the "noble art," with no desire to caricature such popular favorites.

Beside them is a modern drawing conceived in somewhat the same spirit and carried out in a like technique by the younger J. B. Yeats, R. H. A. which he calls "Laying Plans" and representing three jockeys arranging as they gallop who shall win the race; nothing could apparently be more slight and yet be so fully charged with meaning and grim humor.

Of a different character but similar technique is Sir William Orpen's tinted chalk drawing of "Bathers," done I imagine a good many years before the more precise and detailed drawings now so famous: and of an even earlier period possibly is the "Landscape" in chalk and pastel, which has the severity of a drawing by Legros whose influence still held in the Slade School when Orpen was there, and is a very beautiful and interesting work.

Two small sketches by T. Creswick, R. A. reflect from afar the influence of Turner, with a fresh, clean color and delicate drawing of detail; not great art but of a certain charm coupled with a straightforward honesty and sincerity typically English.

There are two figure subjects by E. Corbould of which one "The Reaper" is dated 1844. If of the Creswicks one can speak of an honest sincerity, of these one can only say that they represent a phase of British art where imagination was entirely absent and laborious handicraft applied to a ridiculous subject was expected to take its place: a well groomed and very decolleté, female model posed with a toy sickle in a make-believe landscape, the whole a sort of dull travesty of the absurd but charming pictures of the court ladies of the Trianon posing as milkmaids and shepherdesses.

It was a pity that no example of figure painting by Sir Frederick Burton, R. H. A., who worked at the same period, could have been placed in juxtaposition to show how an equally meticulous finish could be consistent with a deeper sincerity and feeling and a purer color. As it is, there is by him only one of his Bavarian sketches, a refined drawing on tinted paper heightened with a slight wash of color and "gouche."

Certainly the artists of that period realized the beauty of delicate drawing with a fine lead pencil and an expressive tint of water color admirably applied to explain the drawing, and we have good examples by T. Richardson Sr. and T. M. Richardson Jr.

As a contrast we have J. B. Yeats Jr.'s "Returned American" full of expressive drawing of a totally different nature, vigor, character and atmosphere taking the place of delicacy and precise suggestion.

In the autumn of 1910 there was held at the Royal Hibernian Academy, with accompanying lectures and demonstrations, an exhibition exemplifying the different forms of artistic prints: the very finest examples were got together and an interest was created which is now reflected in this exhibition, though with one exception the examples are all from the engraved or etched plate. Chronologically they start with Dürer, of whose four plates the best are "St. Paul" and the "Market Peasants." These show the influence of his early training in woodcutting in the angular folds of the clothes and somewhat formal arrangement of the lines of modeling.

In striking contrast to these are the three plates by Rembrandt, whose etching needle traveled as freely on the copper as did his reed pen on the paper, and who etched his thoughts as another might jot them down in his sketch book. No one has ever expressed so superbly the abjectness of the son's poverty, repentance and submission, or the swift movement of instant forgiveness, grief and pity of the father, as Rembrandt has in his "Return of the Prodigal Son," and this beautiful conception and composition is stated quite simply without any of the heightened effects of light and shade that concentrate the dramatic effect on the narrator in "Joseph Telling His Dreams," another very beautiful plate shown here, or in the still more elaborately worked plate representing a "Student at the Table by Candlelight," where Rembrandt has attempted the impossible task of rendering the absolute source of light by lowering all the lighted portions in strict graduation, and producing thereby what at first would seem to be merely a square of blackness.

With how much greater success has Whistler in his dry-point of "The Forge" managed to suggest by the flame-shaped pattern of light the glow of the smith's fire, and with the slightly sketched figures and architectural details the murkiness of the gloom and flickering shadows of such an interior.

Both are admirable and instructive plates, and if Whistler has shown a more subtle art in his selection, Rembrandt makes up for it by his greater concentration on the human interest, the aloofness of the student and the solitary stillness in which he works.

Comparable with these Rembrandts are the two little etchings by J. F. Millet, the "Woman Sewing," and the "Woman Churning," which without any dramatic effect of lighting impress one with the artist's concentration on the grave dignity of essential labor rather than with the means by which he expresses it.

Whistler knew every artifice not only of the etcher's craft but also of the printer's, and makes use of them all, from the diaphanous inking of his Venice series to the sharply etched line of Méryon. It was a pity that no example of that great French master could have been shown, for his influence has been so much impressed on many of the modern etchers, as indeed may be seen here in the works of Francis Unwin and H. Rushbury, and even in those of D. Y. Cameron, R. A., and Muirhead Bone.

And if to Rembrandt Whistler owes much in his little portrait of "Annie," his influence is strongly reflected in the "Shop Front," by Lancaster, and in the drawing of a cottage doorway by Walter Osborne, R. H. A., while his small dry-point of the "Thames at Chelsea" no doubt popularized with others of his, a subject such as Leslie Ward gives us in his etching of "Vauxhall Bridge." It should be of interest to the student of etching to observe the difference of treatment between this work of Ward's and a similar subject by C. J. Watson. In Ward's work so much depends on the printer for getting the right quality and tone, as compared with the purer etching of Watson where all effect is got by differently bitten lines and by the employment of different etching needles.

For me, Watson's etching here is finer and more effective even than Sir Frank Short's "April Day in Kent," though a good example of pure etching, but not comparable for beauty of composition and effect with that artist's "Sion House," which, better than any other, manifests the particular richness of quality that can only be obtained by the "burr" of dry-point, though in Brouet's "Ballet Girls" it is difficult to say how much of the quality is obtained by pure etching, how much by dry-point, and how much by the craft of the printer.

For students of the arts of water color and etching, this little exhibition provides a fund of delight and study, and one hopes that it may stimulate not only their interest but a spirit of emulation, and possibly some gratitude toward those who have placed these examples before them, and one hopes also that the general public when among these products of the arts of peace may for the time forget the clash of arms and of political parties, and also be grateful.

The Art of James McBey, Etcher

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 9

IN A public library in Scotland some 20 years ago, a young man chanced on an English translation of Lalanne's "Graveures a l'eau forte" which so appealed to him that after a brief preliminary study of the fundamentals therein set forth he commenced to apply the practical directions that this author so lucidly states. In such wise was the etching career of James McBey launched. Prior to this important event his life, spent in the little fishing village of his birth on the Aberdeen coast and later as a clerk in the National Bank of Scotland, had been untouched by any artistic influence, in fact he may be said to have been utterly ignorant of the existence of such matters.

In the exhibition of his etchings now current at the Knoedler Galleries is the second plate he attempted after the directions in the Lalanne treatise, while he was yet eighteen. Beside the brilliant work of the past decade this early trial stands conspicuously apart, yet, like the humble corner-stone of some imposing edifice, it remains a witness of a firm foundation, the demonstration of a talent robust at birth. From then on, until the first exhibition held in London in 1911, Mr. McBey developed rapidly. Only a few plates of that period are included in this present exhibition, for the majority belong to the "Tetuan" series of 1913, to the work done as one of the official artists attached to the British Army in the World War, and to the latest Near East set.

When one has followed this artist's development through the various periods in this exhibition and observed the growing elasticity and expressiveness of his "line," how it jumps and follows along in somewhat the curious and seemingly haphazard way that the veining does in marble, in obedience, however, to the general and almost intangible rhythm of the whole, how even in the "scratchy" style that is so characteristic of his latest work, it is the same line instinct with a greater nervous energy and power of attack, the realization comes of the great consistency and continuity of his career and of his right to rank with the best men of his day. There are many passages of amazing condensation and eloquence, especially in his landscape work, that lift him close to that master etcher of all, Rembrandt van Ryn. The "Buchan" plate, for example, has a middle distance of miles of flat country encompassed in the space of half an inch which compares most favorably with similar passages of the great Dutchman and of that other wonder worker in topography, J. M. W. Turner. Nature reveals herself to such men.

Mr. McBey relies in the main on a fine line sparsely covering the white paper and very delicate "wiping" of the plate for tonality and atmosphere. His etchings are "white" etchings. When he goes in for large masses of "darks" the results are magnificent, as in the "Carpenter of Hesdin" and "France at the Furnaces." This latter etching shows a foundry in war time with the men at the open furnaces working at top speed in the terrific heat, the shafts of light illuminating the blackness with fierce intensity. This plate is as dramatic as anything within memory. Again the dramatic note is struck in the bold black and white of the "Deserted Castle." The pale prints serve him best, for the world he loves is the world of out-doors, where things happen on a big scale, where light and space set off human events. His skies are simple yet filled with accurate though seemingly casual cloud forms.

Stirring incidents are the favorite themes for these plates. "The Flood in the Fens" graphically depicts marooned humanity in the midst of the havoc of risen waters. "Hermon; Cavalry Moving on Damascus," showing a long train of mounted men filing into the valley blocked in by a range of majestic, pyramidal mountains; the "March on Jerusalem, Wadi Ali," troops and tanks passing through a defile; "Sunset, Wadi-Un-Mukshieb," camels bivouacked for the night; and the slight but expressive "Jerusalem from Olivet" are a few of the stirring scenes of real life Mr. McBey elects. In more tranquil mood are his "Norman Port," two views of Rouen, the panoramic one particularly impressive the "Brightlingsea" with a foreground of small boats and fishermen and in the distance a fleet of ships, and the lovely, lyric "Skylark." The technique of his most recent plates is virtuosity personified. Since the day when he discovered the direction for covering copper plates with smoked grounds and drawing on them with the etching needle, he has manifested a most progressive art. Therefore it may be confidently expected of him that he advance still further into that realm of achievement that knows no limits.

R. F.

Mr. Gilbert Spencer

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23—Around Mr. Gilbert Spencer and his brother, Mr. Stanley Spencer, has raged a good deal of controversy. Their works, exhibited at the Tate Gallery, annoy some people very much, while, on the other hand, these two brothers—especially Gilbert—are hailed as "the painters who have so completely absorbed the primitive spirit, and probably the nearest approach to Giotto that can be found in contemporary painting." The one-man show of Gilbert's work at the Goupil Gallery will certainly do much to establish his true worth. And this lies in his drawings and landscapes. These are fresh, spontaneous. They make his large religious pieces and figure paintings look tired and affected.

His crayon portrait studies are masterpieces in their own way. They follow a classical tradition which the archaism of the "primitive" paintings deny. It may be, of course, that one has learned to love such technique and beauty because all the best artists of the past have striven to attain it. In these drawings, as in the landscapes, Mr. Gilbert Spencer is so unpretentiously himself. He is sincere. He is not looking at things through fourteenth century spectacles. But if it is possible to talk of color as a separate quality in pictures then it must be confessed that Mr. Spencer is a colorist of no mean order.

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THE HOME FORUM

How Many Knights Had Arthur?

READING some old legends the other day, I became interested in the number of knights who sat at the Round Table, and set about looking up the answer. What I discovered is curious.

The earliest reference to the Round Table is in Wace, in 1153; but the first elaborate account of its origin is in Layamon, of the next generation. Here we are told that many dissensions had risen among the knights on the score of precedence at table. There seem to have been so many of them that the oblong table originally used stretched clear through the great hall and out-of-doors on both sides, so that some of the heroes were exposed to the weather. This difficulty was overcome by a clever craftsman who made a circular table of such remarkable design that it could seat sixteen hundred or more, and yet be carried with ease by the King on his progresses through his domains. The description is—perhaps necessarily—vague; but there are some reasons for supposing that the table was set on a pivot in such a manner that, with all the seats or "sieges" that surrounded it, it could be rotated at will. By this ingenious means it was possible for the knights to take turns sitting outside or within the hall, and all quarrels concerning precedence were avoided.

By the end of the fifteenth century the Table Round had become much less remarkable. Sir Thomas Malory says explicitly that it seated one hundred and fifty men. Merlin gave the table to Uther Pendragon, who gave it to King Leodegraunce of Cameliard, who sent it to Arthur as the dowry of his daughter, Guenever. When Arthur sued for the hand of Guenever, Leodegraunce was delighted. "That is to me," said he, "the best tidings that ever I had, that so worthy a king of prowess and nobleness will wed my daughter. I shall give him a gift that shall please him much, for I shall give him the Round Table, the which Uther Pendragon gave me: and when it is full complete, there is a hundred knights and fifty." "And so King Leodegraunce delivered his daughter, Guenever, unto Merlin, and the Round Table, with a hundred knights: and so they rode freshly, with great royalty, what by water, and what by land, till they came that night to London."

And so King Arthur had a hundred knights to begin with. In "The Book of the Three Quests" we are told how he set about finding the other fifty. The indispensable Merlin without much trouble discovered twenty-eight, and seated them in their proper sieges, but the remaining twenty-two, beginning with Sir Gawain and Sir Tor, were gathered more slowly; and we all know how long it took to find a fit occupant for the Siege Perilous.

In the County Hall of Winchester Castle there hung for hundreds of years—and, for all I know to the contrary, may hang still—the top of a round table, a woodcut of which is given in Hone's "Year Book" under the date, February 6. It is divided into twenty-five segments, twenty-four of which are inscribed with the names of knights. In the twenty-fifth, the King is represented in coronation robes, seated under a canopy on a throne. In the middle, surrounding a large painted rose, is an inscription, "Thys is the Round Table of Kyng Arthur." This relic is said to date from the reign of King Stephen; and we are told that Henry VIII showed it to Francis I as the one indubitably used by Arthur. There were formerly, however, some half a dozen other tables exhibited in various parts of England as the "only originals"; but they seem all to have disappeared.

In the "Famous History of the Renowned Prince Arthur," thirty knights are named as sitting at the table; in Sir Walter Scott's "The Bridal of Triermain, sixteen; and in various romances, twelve. Finally, an old ballad gives the number as fifty,—

Then into Britain straight he came,
Where fifty good and able
Knights then repaired unto him,
Which were of the Round Table.

Very early the words "round table" came into general use in the sense of "tournament," and Roger de Mortimer, in the reign of Edward I, established at Kenilworth a round table of one hundred knights and as many ladies, who were entertained at his expense. Here, if the phrase had any specific meaning at all, it meant the circular jousting-field. But Edward III is reported to have had built at Windsor an actual table two hundred feet in diameter! His expenses for entertaining his knights thereat amounted to two hundred pounds a week.

The reader will see that my researches have not answered my question with any definiteness. There seems to be authority, however, for the supposition that Arthur either had two round tables or one which could magically expand or contract at will; so that he could seat one hundred and fifty knights at one time, or merely his twelve favorite peers at another. This discovery has destroyed a theory of mine that the breaking up of the Round Table as a body was due to excessive numbers; for I could not see how one hundred and fifty people could meet daily at table with any hope of pleasant general conversation.

I was nevertheless interested to learn that the smaller table seated twelve; for this is the number named by no less an authority than Savarin-Brillat, the famous gourmet, as the ideal number at dinner. He is very impressive about it. "Prepare your minds, my readers," he says, "and give attention. I shall be more easily understood than an oracle, and my precepts will live through future ages. Let the number of guests not exceed twelve, so that the conversation may be constantly general. Let them be chosen so that their occupations are various, their tastes analogous, and with such points of contact that there will be no need for the odious formality of introductions. . . . Let the men have wit without pretention, and the women be pleasant without being coquettes. Let nobody leave before eleven o'clock, and everybody be in bed by twelve."

Savarin was used to dining with princes and diplomats; and perhaps such important persons have sufficient aplomb to make themselves heard in a company of twelve. But another authority, less amusing, but by no means negligible—Thomas Walker, author of a book too little known, "The Original"—says: "I lay down rules which I think are sound ones. . . . For instance, I am of opinion a party, to be the most satisfactory, should not exceed eight persons, and therefore I would keep as near that point as possible. I should prefer two small parties to one large one."

I take it that King Arthur's daily dinner-party was too large, whether it was one hundred and fifty or only twelve; that, since all of the diners were in the same way of business, they must all have talked shop; and that, after a year or two, the King and his guests must have been extremely bored. I offer this as a new theory to account for the passing of that great order of chivalry. R. M. G.

Between the Showers

Between the showers I went my way,
The glistening street was bright with flowers;
It seemed that March had turned to May.

Between the showers.

Above the shining roofs and towers
The blue broke forth athwart the grey;
Birds carolled in their leafless bowers,
Hither and thither, swift and gay,
The people chased the changeful hours;
And you, you passed and smiled that day,

Between the showers.

—Amy Levy.

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute

"Near Cape Cornwall," From the Painting by Paul Dougherty

THE incessant impact of water on rock; the gradual wearing away of the resistant substance by the force of the more malleable, a struggle as old as the world—such is the message one may read in "Near Cape Cornwall," a seascape by Paul Dougherty.

But the ocean is subtle. She hides her battle under a mask of foam. The white spume lies in the rock hollows, and is caught by the wind, and strewn, a shivering fluff, in the crevices.

A rock-bound coast is somehow the symbol of the pioneer. And Cape Cornwall's leads thought back to the home of the Celts, in England, a land of rugged people, of farmers and miners and fisherfolk. They, too, hundreds of years ago, were pioneers. Their invincible courage withstood the conquest of the Romans, and maintained themselves, an independent race, until the advent of the Saxon Athelstane.

Cornwall is a rugged word: it carries with it an association of struggle and of triumph over obstacles.

Many other painters have felt the dramatic clash of water and rock and have been fond of the white foam. Those who do not know the sea, who have never taken in their hands the light masses of foam, are prone to scoff at the thick white texture of the paint. "Soapsuds!" they cry, and smile to themselves, at the artist's lack of perception. Some day, perhaps, they will wander about the rocks, after a heavy northeast gale, and discover that an artist is also an observer. They may even achieve a double discovery, for, were there more complete knowledge there might be less hasty criticism.

A Boston Schoolmaster

To Dr. Increase Mather.

April 25, 1710, Third-day.

Rever'd Sir,—I am favourd with yours of yesterday. The purpose therein mentioned, I Entreat you to Review, and alter; and that for these Reasons. The Town expends many Thousand pounds yearly, by Tax and Contribution; besides what they lay out upon the Account of Charity. And yet notwithstanding, a very good fair new Schoolhouse is built and a very good Dwellinghouse for the Master. Our late excellent Master, Mr. Ezekiel Chiever went to his heavenly Mansion, from a very pleasant Earthly Situation. At the last Anniversary Meeting the Town augmented the Master's Salary to One Hundred pounds per annum. What with that, and some small perquisites, a humble Christian Man that loves Work more than Wages, needs not be dicouraged; considering likewise the Allowance of an Usher with a Salary of Fourty pounds. These provisions thus made during the long lasting War, in way of a Tax, for one of their Schools, and by a full Vote, by a Town not eighty years old; must needs gratify you; and the rather, because there was some doubt whether it would have been so comfortably accomplished.—Samuel Sewall. "The Heart of the Puritan," edited by Elizabeth D. Hanscom.

The Inverness-shire Trials

From the little hill which is both a boundary and the grand-stand the course stretches away in a rough parallelogram. Two sides are bounded by a low wall and a deep green wood beyond. On the third rise low hills of rock and heather. Dark in the distance are the grave heights of the Cairngorm Mountains, still patched with snow although it is an August day.

The brae provides an excellent view and a comfortable seat on the heather for any number of spectators. The groups are easily analysed. There is the laird, with a family of school boys and girls whose anxiety over the work of their friends is nearly as acute as the shepherds', and much more apparent. Here is a party of solid shopkeepers from the towns, and next to them the laird's chauffeur with his wife and some friends. And here, there, and everywhere are the competitors—some of them but ten and eleven months old—each with his owner, and generally also with his owner's large, anxious, silent family.

They are all of the collie type and nearly all well bred, for such skill cannot be gained in one generation, or two. And well-bred gentlefolk they look with their silky coats and wise, kind faces. Their dainty cleanliness and quick politeness of response is but what one looks for in persons of quality.

Their owners for the most part are quiet, sturdy men, with homespun suits and a prosperous air.

Six or seven hundred yards away, at the far end of the course, something moves near a gap in the wall, and three white bundles bounce out on to the course. They are an old ewe, a yearling, and a lamb, set free by a shepherd from flocks within the wood. He drives them gently toward the middle, and leaves them, already grazing.

The judge, just in front of us, looks round, and a shepherd and his dog move forward to a mark set on the edge of the brae. Past that the man may not move until the dog has brought the sheep to him, across the five or six hundred yards of open ground. On their way the sheep should pass between two sets of flags and through an opening in a short line of hurdles. There are no fences, nothing but the guidance of man and dog to make the sheep choose a line. The man signs, and the dog fleets off toward the three soft white patches which are all we can see yet.

Half way to them, at a short, shrill whistle, he drops to the ground, then glances back. The shepherd on his brae takes two or three steps to one side, and he is on his feet again, swinging out across the course in the direction he took. He had been bearing down too straight upon the group.

He is behind them now; they have seen him and stopped grazing. Gently he canters up. They are off, and in the right direction. The whistle sounds and he drops motionless while the sheep travel toward the first flags. No, they are bearing away to the hill and a whistle summons him, while a wave of the arm guides—oh, quick, Laddie, quick, or they'll defeat you—no, they are through, and at a pace which carried them right on between the second flags. The hurdles face them now, and the three foolish creatures with the wise one behind come up slowly. The sheep wander off toward the hill again and the black shadow glides out behind them and halts, gazing a silent order. The sheep stare, and then trail back toward the hurdles. They are against them, but have half a mind to wander round rather than through. The shape behind is motionless—so is the arrow when the bow is at full stretch—and the three suddenly huddle each other through a gap.

The shepherd steps over the barrier now and down to a post whence he must direct the flock away from him between two flags at the side of the course. This looks hard, for the dog's back must be turned to his master, but few dogs lose points here, and Laddie brings his charges quietly back to a pen of four hurdles just below us.

In these last tasks the shepherd and his crook may help, but, even so, many sheep wander round and round the pen before the waving staff of the shepherd on the one hand, and the urge of the rigid, crouching form on the other, induce them to enter.

After the pen comes the "shedding," when one sheep must be separated from the others. This is the most difficult of the tests, for sometimes the shrinking from loneliness is greater even than the silent command of the dog, and a hardened old ewe will turn defiant, while others show a wonderful turn of speed in evasion.

Laddie gets his quarry off fairly easily, but when the sheep realizes her isolation she makes a quick rush. Laddie, facing her, leaps sideways to head her off. The ewe jumps the other way. Laddie follows, and so for a moment the two give an excellent imitation of reel steps, until the sheep turns tail and, while the crowd shouts with laughter, rushes up the brae to appeal to the judge.

Two hurdles stand athwart a ditch and the sheep must cross between them. The swift, gliding movements, the crouching, the silent threats begin again. Slowly, patiently, the foolish, puzzled creatures are pressed toward the hurdles, till at last with a run and a bounce the boldest gives the rest a lead. Laddie and his master follow contendedly, and disappear on their way to the fold. They have done the course in thirteen minutes and, except at the shedding, the sheep have hardly been hustled.

Bermuda

Red hibiscus, white houses, blue water. Perhaps that's why Bermuda delights Americans.

Color, color everywhere, a great, flaming jewel of color. Curving shores; winding roads; velvety brown fields; stately royal palms; pink oleanders; broad-leaved banana plants with clustered yellow fruit; glowing crimson and yellow shrubbery; graceful vines draping white walls.

That's nature in Bermuda.

Quaint, old-world towns, quiet, picturesque; red-coated Tommy Atkins, brass bands, parades; musically voiced brown people, courteous, gayly kerchiefed.

That's human nature in Bermuda.

Undersea gardens of magic beauty—fretted coral in lavender and rose and white; delicate, faintly swaying seaweeds in vivid greens; darting angel fish, blue and gold. A wondrous world of movement and color.

That's fairyland in Bermuda.

Nature pours generously her exhilarating beauty. All else is rest and serenity.

Kindliness

Make kindliness your urgent prayer,
For little things are kind, and these
Unnumbered fill the shining air
With hospitalities.

—Cyril G. Taylor.

Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE sixth chapter of John there is an account of a demonstration by Jesus which proved that supply is infinite, with no limitations in any way; but coupled with it is an injunction of strict economy which is often overlooked. Jesus proved that he could draw upon God's giving to an extent more than enough to feed five thousand, showing thereby that thousands, more or less, made no difference. But with the demonstration of supply, he exacted a strict accounting, so that nothing should be wasted. He said to his disciples, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost;" and this economy netted twelve baskets of fragments gathered up from the five loaves and two small fishes. How natural would it have been to the prodigality of the so-called human mind in the face of such a display of unlimited supply, to waste the remainder, to be careless, or to lose a rightful sense of value! What a lesson! Here was the master demonstrator of supply able to satisfy to overflowing the needs of multitudes; who could do so repeatedly, if necessary, at any time, in any place; and yet, he saw that waste, or lack of economy, could not be consistent with the demonstration of supply.

Many wonder why they are not expressing a better condition of supply in working for material things. But their need is spiritual understanding, which alone can lift them above the desire for the empty husks of matter. Those working out their problem of supply and wondering why they still lack, must watch their thought, basing it upon spiritual substance, or Truth. This understanding of the practice of real economy is not based on fear of the wolf that threatens to come tomorrow, and it ultimates in a refusal to express waste. Human belief has countless demands, and its endeavor is to make us comply with every one of them, without stopping to see if the demands are legitimate.

A student of Christian Science was once working to destroy a sense of lack, when he recognized that his demands far exceeded his supply. He endeavored to increase his supply without success. Not discouraged, he then began prayerfully to investigate the demands, to see whether, if gratified, they would increase his spirituality or, on the contrary, would increase his love of material things. Through this investigation he was able to lessen the demands through self-denial, until they balanced with his supply. Shortly afterward, and apparently without further effort on his part, this honesty of purpose bore fruit, and his sense of supply suddenly increased to an assurance of security.

To use spiritual law expecting a flow of material things to gratify the senses is not a right appreciation or use of Christianity, but is asking amiss with a desire for human extravagance. Christian Science in its application of the laws of Christianity is not practiced counter to the example of the great Teacher and the demands of God. The original meaning of economy is "the rule or law of the house." When we recognize that the law of everyone's house should be spiritual, we can rightly use Christian Science to demonstrate supply, because it will then also demonstrate true, fearless economy. In the Manual of the Christian Science church, Mrs. Eddy has written (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5), "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist." It is well to note the joint use of the words "wisdom, economy, and brotherly love." It takes wisdom to practice economy in a manner so that covetousness shall not take the place of generosity, and thus interfere with the expression of brotherly love. No plea is made contrary to Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 79) that "giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." The following of that teaching involves neither waste on the one hand, nor the selfish hoarding of riches on the other.

True economy is a right appreciation of God's supply and its use. The good which God gives is eternal, and has its purpose to fulfill. To try, then, to dissipate or waste it in a race for the possession of material things is not true possession, and is not economy. One proper recognition of the supply God gives is to know how to utilize it; and Christian Science gives us this understanding. Demand for added material things, which we do not need, is not a desire for spirituality or even for supply of our needs. Through recognizing the unfailing activity of God's giving, our needs are supplied; but our unnecessary wants must be dropped by the wayside—relinquished—if they are simply for material satisfaction. In this manner we give up the excess baggage of wrong desires,—materiality,—and run the race like men, using "wisdom, economy, and brotherly love."

Winter Woods

Have you studied the wood in winter? To some eyes it is as beautiful as in all the glory of summer's leaf and flower. How exquisite the outline of branch and twig against the pale blue sky. How beautiful the undergrowth, the gray of willow and ash and Spanish chestnut, the brown and red of birch and dogwood, their buds swelling and color deepening every day as spring approaches. How graceful each nut and hawthorn bush.

There is the Silver Birch, the Lady of the Woods, as the woodmen call her; how white her trunk, how delicate her slender twigs—how early she decks herself with gay tassels and furbelows.

There is the Beech, most beautiful and gracious of trees, with her branches spreading toward the pool, and almost sweeping the ground, and her long buds waiting for the kiss of the sun to unfold.

Turn down a grassy path and behold! His Majesty, the King of the Wood—in winter at all events—a magnificent Acacia, with three-pronged trunk, gray and deeply corrugated. Every branch, every twig is bent and twisted, as in some Japanese picture, with fantastic yet delicate charm. He stands high among the trees of the wood; a space in front of him helps to convey a sense of imperial isolation, of aloofness; his courtiers stand, a little apart, on either side, crinolined yews, tall oak trees (their kingdom will come later), and in the background, straight soldierly larches. Right opposite is a huge pear tree; she must have seen a hundred years go by. Relic of a bygone day, who planted her deep in a wood? Long before the trees are fully awake, myriads of white blossoms will burst from every bare black bough; lavishly she will scatter them, and the breeze will carry them abroad. The venerable mother of the kingly Acacia, standing on the borders of the wood, watches and delights in him. She tends and shelters her grandchildren, and teaches them—later—how to hang a perfumed flower from every leafy stem.

Oh! the quiet of the wood in winter; even when the east wind blows it is sheltered there.

Dunes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sapphire blue
Beside the hills of sand,
Emerald green
Beside the sapphire blue,
Yellow sand,
And tree and cloud and sky
All intermingled—
Are the dunes.

Elmer C. Furbush.

The Christian Science Monitor

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WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

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With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1923

EDITORIALS

Law Enforcement in Kansas

ONE is inclined to the conviction that the Governor of Kansas, Jonathan M. Davis, means exactly what he says when, backed by the Attorney-General of that Commonwealth, he declares that the prohibitory law is to be strictly and impartially enforced in that State. At a conference attended by all the county attorneys of Kansas it was announced that local prosecutors would be held to strict accountability, and that any failure to enforce the law in their several jurisdictions would result in immediate suspension from office. There was apparent in the conference no disposition to regard the problem of law enforcement as insuperable. Indeed, Governor Davis goes upon the theory that complete enforcement is possible wherever it is sincerely and honestly desired.

To emphasize the popular demand for enforcement, the Kansas Governor has set about it to solidify and marshal a militant and aggressive public sentiment. He has adopted, for this purpose, a method once more popular in the United States than it is today, that of "signing the pledge." Time was when whole communities, persuaded by the oratory of the earlier prohibition advocates, joined temperance societies, Good Templar lodges, White Ribbon societies, and organizations with like objects. That was before the days when it was realized that the saloon could be outlawed and destroyed by the action of the voters. Woman suffrage was then only casually proposed as a "reform" which might sometime be realized. Prohibition and politics did not mix at all in those days, though there were many who adhered steadfastly to what answered as a party organization.

But the inclination is to believe that the methods followed in crystallizing public sentiment and recording it, as in temperance societies and lodges, really laid the foundation for the advanced step taken when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted. It is not comprehensible that such a reform could have been worked, unaided, by partisan or political organizations. Intemperance is a social rather than a political evil, and it is only as the people individually realize their responsibility in uprooting and outlawing the evil that the work can be satisfactorily done. Like any other crusade, it must have behind it the courage and consecrated effort of the individuals who compose the mass. No advance in the moral scale can be made by any nation unless the goal sought is idealized in the consciousness of its people.

So in Kansas the people are to be asked to sign the pledge. Every caller at the Governor's office is to be given the opportunity to align himself on the side of law enforcement by promising total abstinence. Throughout the State and in the cities the same campaign is to be carried on. The effort is to marshal, by that means, an army which will make the complete enforcement of the law a comparatively simple and easy attainment. Backed by the declared sentiment of a community or of a county, no prosecutor can long refuse to take the necessary steps to punish offenders. The process is not experimental. It has been shown elsewhere that wherever public sentiment is aroused and assertive, the law can be enforced. Kansas is showing one way, and a very effective way, in which public sentiment may be expressed.

Ontario's Progressive Premier

IT IS generally understood in Ontario that an appeal to the provincial electorate will be made after the present session of the Legislature. The verdict of the people will be taken on the record of a somewhat unique administration under Premier E. C. Drury, who took office in the late autumn of 1919. He is a Premier without a party. No party had a majority after the last general election in the Province. But, in addition to the orthodox parties, Liberal and Conservative, the new Legislature included sufficient new men, elected as United Farmer and Labor members, to form a majority. They invited Mr. Drury to accept their leadership, and he came from the farm without previous experience as an elected representative in response to the call.

The electorate will probably be asked to say next autumn whether the Government's record has justified the experiment. Premier Drury's own political faith is reflected in an address which he delivered recently in Ottawa, at the annual convention of the Social Service Council of Canada, where he said: "I have a great deal of faith in the heart of the common people; it is mostly kind, mostly just, and mostly Christian." He has shown himself especially sympathetic toward legislation for child welfare. Strict enforcement of the prohibition law, mothers' pensions, and various measures to promote children's aid work are some of the things to the credit of the Government.

Although Premier Drury's interest in child welfare might seem sometimes to lean toward state paternalism, he has taken a commendable stand against such an extension of bureaucracy as the control of the practice of medicine by one particular school. Members of the medical profession recently urged the Government "to devise some scheme for regulating the various healing cults which, without being registered physicians, are practicing under the designation of doctors." Without passing judgment upon the validity or otherwise of the various claims to cure by means other than the "practice of medicine," as one school of medical doctors would define it, Premier Drury called attention to the widespread dependence on methods of physical healing other than that of the orthodox physicians, and added: "The sanctity of the home demands that the head of a family be at liberty to summon whatever attendance he regards as necessary for members of his family who may be ill." This sense of justice has been manifest in the general administration of the Province of Ontario since Premier Drury took office. Whatever the result of the next provincial election may be, he has earned the respect of the Canadian public as a leader.

The 1923 Building Outlook

ACCORDING to what should be regarded as fairly accurate estimates, there will be expended in the erection of buildings of the residential type, including hotels and clubs, during the present year in the United States, approximately $2,000,000,000. This outlay, however, represents less than half of the total building budget for 1923. The grand total, which will include the cost of new school buildings, stores, industrial plants and church edifices, will, according to the forecast, be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000. This program should reassure thousands of workers and material men who have, since the war period, endured somewhat lean years. It likewise should encourage leaseholders and transient renters, who still are being forced to contribute far more liberally than they like to the profits of landlords and owners.

Actual industrial and economic conditions are nowhere more convincingly reflected than in the building industry. In times of unrest and when the speculative tendency is rife, building activities languish. The inclination then seems to be to speculate in rate-earning properties, always to the disadvantage of the rate-payers. Frequent transfers of titles under such circumstances unfailingly result in inflation of values and a consequent inflation of the rates charged for the use of the properties dealt in. In the larger cities, especially, the value of improved real estate has been reckoned, in recent years, upon the basis of replacement costs, with estimates made to conform to the higher costs of material and labor, rather than to such costs in normal times or when the original investment was made.

This practice, hardly defensible in all cases, has worked a serious economic hardship upon millions of people, while benefiting comparatively few. It must end, inevitably, with a return of building operations approximating the volume forecast for the present year. The building trades, rallied to greater activity, undoubtedly will attract to themselves hundreds of thousands of trained and partly-trained workers now engaged in other industries. Present wage scales in those trades are now abnormally high, partly because many men have been driven out through the almost complete suspension of work.

A readjustment already too long delayed is promised. No one will suffer unreasonably. Those who have profiteered have made the most of their opportunity, and investments made upon an inflated-value basis have, in most instances, yielded a compensating profit. There will be some unavoidable losses, but the public will not be inclined to feel deeply concerned therein. The bona fide investor who has not sought an unfair speculative profit will lose little, if anything. As to the others, they have shown, unmistakably, the ability to look out for themselves.

Constructive Charity

IT OCCASIONALLY happens that a thought by no means new is expressed so clearly and forcibly as to make it appear almost original. Students of sociology and those workers who have been active in carrying on the work of organized charities have long realized that the true aim in helping others was to make them, sooner or later, independent and self-reliant. But perhaps it remained for Maj. Edward Underwood, who spoke recently at a congress of Salvation Army workers in Washington, to state the proposition more clearly than it is often expressed. He declared that any social welfare or charity organization that is not working for its own elimination is on the wrong track. He sought to make it clear that the only constructive charity is that which makes charity unnecessary. "Unless we keep constantly before our mind's eye the day when charitable and social welfare work will no longer be necessary," he declared, "we cannot possibly perform such work in a really constructive manner." And then he observes, without any apparent effort at emphasis, that in a rightly ordered world there would be no social welfare or charitable organizations, because there would be no need of any such things.

One is inclined to believe that there has always been, and still remains, a tendency to regard giving in the name of charity, not as an opportunity, but as a duty to be somewhat grudgingly performed, the only appreciable satisfaction being that which results from what really may be a false sense of generosity selfishly indulged. We have too often been inclined to rely upon the assurance that it is "more blessed to give than to receive," even while giving carelessly and unwisely and with no determination to make such giving in any way constructive. It is a little difficult to see just what blessing can be expected from such careless charity. Unless the recipient is blessed, surely there can be no great reward to the giver, who too often sees to it that he parts only with that which he will miss the least.

And we all have much to give of those things which we have received in abundance. As we give of these we are blessed, and those who receive them are enriched and helped. The inclination is to believe that what is called constructive giving is not so easy as promiscuous giving. It is not. Wherever individual responsibility interposes itself, a somewhat simple task becomes at once something demanding more than a nod of the head or the signing of a check. Suppose we follow our gifts, large or small, into the homes and into the hospitals to which they are sent. Suppose, to the suppliant who is too often turned away from the door with money to meet his immediate need, there is given also that word of friendly solicitude, that assurance of sincere interest and concern which may help more than mere alms. There is a way out of poverty and suffering, but it is hard for those who are struggling to see that way unaided and unadvised.

There are very few among those who give generously and more or less systematically who cannot give, intelligently and helpfully, more than they are now giving, not in money and clothing and food, but in true charity. This true charity, we have been reminded, is constructive charity, that which heals and cures the thing which careless giving only aggravates and makes chronic.

What the Future Holds for Bolivia

ALTHOUGH Señor Ignacio Calderon, as he was leaving Washington after sixteen years of service as Minister of Bolivia to the United States, ostensibly referred, in his recent interview with the Monitor, simply to his own country and the Tacna-Arica question, it requires little effort to read into his statements a plea for greater unity and solidarity among the American republics, with mutual respect and co-operative friendship. He mentioned that neither Chile nor Peru needed the port of Arica, but that both, from purely selfish motives, had in the past been unwilling to come to terms about its being ceded to Bolivia, although that Nation was its original owner and is in great need of just such an outlet to the sea as its possession would provide. In view of his statements, it is of more than usual interest that latest reports indicate that steps will be taken to further a settlement of the long-standing dispute over the Tacna-Arica territory at the coming Pan-American Conference, to be held in Santiago, Chile, next month.

In the meantime, however, so great are the natural resources of Bolivia, that, despite its handicap from lack of an outlet to the sea, the eyes of capitalists and investors are being drawn to them perforce. One magnet, moreover, which it is hoped will attract much additional capital and many new settlers is the transcontinental railway, the last link of which is expected to be completed across Bolivia by May 1, 1925, the anniversary of her independence. The railway runs from Mollendo, Peru, to Buenos Aires, an ocean-to-ocean route 500 miles shorter than the present one.

Heretofore, Bolivia has had enormous transportation problems, which have always placed it at an economic disadvantage when it came to the developing of its natural resources. With this railway, Bolivia will be able to trade with greater facility in foreign markets; and if the port of Arica is turned over to it reasonably soon, its future should be assured, especially since this concession, if it is consummated, would seem to indicate a new friendliness between Chile and Peru, and for Bolivia.

The Snare of "Scribble" in Art

THE short cut is sometimes the longest in the end, and those who hope to succeed in art without hard work usually achieve failure. It is a mistake, therefore, for authorities to commend the get-there-quick method, and nobody who stops to think can agree with the artist who, recently from the lecture platform in Edinburgh, preached "scribble" as an element essential to good art. As soon as you eliminate the element of "scribble" from a painting, all life and vivacity are taken from it, he declared.

The danger in his doctrine is the grain of truth it contains. To demand "scribble" in a painting is to go fearfully astray, but to approve it in a drawing is quite another thing. Often in a mere sketch, or "scribble," an artist will express his personality, will say what he has to say, with a freshness, a vivacity, a force he loses in his finished work. The galleries of Europe are full of drawings by old masters that are a delight to the artist who studies them. But to the old masters who made them, these drawings were notes and memoranda upon which their paintings were based, and, as they were really masters, they lost nothing when, in paint, they carried out their schemes and sketches with great elaboration.

Surely, there is not much "scribble," though a breadth and a vigor that paralyze the modern painter, in Michelangelo's decorations for the Sistine Chapel, or Tintoretto's and Veronese's for the Doge's Palace. Or was Velásquez "scribbling" when he painted his Meninas, was Frans Hals when he painted that wonderful group of old women in Haarlem? Here were artists with the genius to make whatever they chose to paint, in whatever proportions, live as vigorously as their first ideas or intentions for it "scribbled" on papers. They were not afraid of losing the vivacity of their impression when they expressed it with that beautiful finish once prized as a virtue in art. In their strength they could do what they wanted without fear of exhausting their inspiration.

But the secret of their strength was not mastered by later generations of artists, who drained their inspiration dry before they got to the end of their task—for to them, task it was. Their work when finished was as inert as they themselves felt when they laid down their brushes. Their pictures were monuments of minute mediocrity. In the revolt against this sort of painting, young geniuses springing up toward the end of the last century began to imitate the old masters' drawings, with the difference that theirs were not notes and memoranda for paintings to come, but supposed to be complete in themselves. Or others, as feeble, began to sketch in paint on large canvases and exhibit the sketches as if nothing more could be asked of them than the vivacity of their impression. The effect upon the student is often deplorable. To him today to sketch seems the one legitimate end of art and, at times, he goes so far as to blind himself to the beauty of the older masterpieces. One group of rebels would have destroyed all the art of the past that they might not be corrupted by it, and this tendency is encouraged by public, presumably authoritative, praise of "scribbling."

Editorial Notes

IT IS to be hoped that the formation of a co-operative society in the United States to handle the needlework of gentle Frenchwomen, who suffered the loss of their breadwinners during the war, will be a success, because it is from every standpoint a project worthy of support. To forward it, Comtesse F. de Bremond d'Ars of Paris is in America endeavoring to find a market for the fine handiwork of these ladies, for most of whom work in offices, workrooms, or factories is practically impossible. The thought behind the formation of such a society is said to be to do away with the profits of the middleman by establishing direct communication between the French workers and American buyers. There is already in France, it is said, a waiting list of 100 of these women who are asking for work, and it is planned to add to this staff as soon as it is found that all their handicraft can be disposed of with profit to the workers. In the midst of all the blame laid at the door of France for its recent action in connection with the Ruhr, it were well to remember that that country suffered more severely from the war than any other, and that it is in consequence entitled to a consideration commensurately sympathetic.

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ONE of the consequences of the reunion of the three parts of Poland which were for many years under the governments of Prussia, Austria, and Russia has been a more extensive use of waterways in that country, and the fairly immediate future is likely to see marked progress in the development of this arm of its transportation service. At the present time probably the most important route in use is the Vistula from Warsaw to Danzig, and should this waterway be extended as far south as the Silesian coal fields, transportation costs will thereby be lessened sufficiently to stimulate markedly both mining and manufacturing. Then the Niemen River, if developed, will provide a direct water route to the Baltic for the Polish lumber industry, the transportation difficulties heretofore hampering this industry having been so great that only a limited exploitation of the immense forests in northeastern Poland has been profitable. Other canals which are said to be projected will connect the Vistula, the San, the Dniester, the Dnieper, and the Bug rivers, and when completed should mean much for Poland's cities.

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IN THE midst of overmuch talk of health measures and hygienic and dietetic laws, it is refreshing every once in a while to meet with statements written from an opposite point of view. Thus recently in the Miami (Fla.) Herald was published an article reading, in part:

> **While it is all very well for eminent physicians to travel over the country telling the people what they ought to do and what they ought not to do to keep in good health and to live to a good old age or more, it is a question whether the average man and woman would not be better off, physically and mentally, if they did not pay quite so much attention to their own alleged ailments and kept their minds on their daily business and daily pleasure. . . . If the doctors will not tell us how badly off we are, the chances are we will never discover it for ourselves and thus remain comparatively happy to the end of our days.**

It was Oliver Wendell Holmes who stated in a lecture before the Harvard Medical School:

> **I firmly believe that if the whole materia medica could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes.**

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WITHOUT for a moment intimating that he had not a perfect right to purchase sixty-four cases of Fort Worth (Tex.) corned beef for the royal household, one is slightly curious to know exactly what use King George V intended to make of so large a quantity when he gave his order way back in 1918—an order which, it appears, failed to result in the delivery of the goods. Anyhow, last February he entered suit under the following designation: "George Windsor, King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas," and the other day was awarded $669 damages for its non-delivery. Judgment for this amount was entered in the Forty-Eighth District Court against the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railroad Company, the case being brought against James C. Davis, who was Director-General of Railroads at the time the corned beef shipment went astray.

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AN UNUSUAL feature of the fifth Pan-American Conference to be held at Santiago, Chile, next March, is a prize contest open to airplanes of all makes, the course to be a triangle having as its angles Santiago, Chile; Mendoza, Argentina, and Vina del Mar, Chile. The total distance is not great, it being no more than about 500 miles, but barring the way between these points lie the Andes Mountains, rising to a height of fully 15,000 feet and with a breadth of some 200 miles of steep and craggy ranges where landing is virtually impossible. The rules stipulate that the circuit must be completed within fifteen hours, each competitor having the right to attempt the passage three times, though the actual flight must be accomplished without a change of airplanes.

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WHEN the natural curiosity of the ordinary individual is considered, it is not a matter of wonder that the tomb of King Tut-ankh-amen should have become a regular Mecca for tourists. Many of those who have the necessary time and money to spare, that is to say, are planning to turn their steps in the direction of Luxor. It is reported, moreover, that the discovery of the tomb with its treasures has proved to be a regular boom for the Holy Land, as it is found that about two-thirds of the people who visit the former country are arranging to take in the trip from Cairo to Jerusalem before leaving that section of the world.

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IT WAS rather a clever repartee which William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson made recently to a question whether he thought the light wine and beer sentiment in America was growing. "Yes," he answered without a moment's hesitation, "it is growing smaller every day."